

Tradesman's and Mechanics
Almanack

1831



THE
TRADESMAN'S AND MECHANIC'S
11
Almanack;

OR
THE ANNUAL REPOSITORY
OF
USEFUL INFORMATION

FOR MEN ENGAGED IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, OR GENERAL BUSINESS,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1831,

THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP-YEAR:

CONTAINING,

With a Complete Calendar for the Year, and the necessary Lists belonging to an Almanack,

DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SONG BIRDS;

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PERSONS OF EXEMPLARY LIVES;

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES OF WORKMEN ENGAGED IN PARTICULAR TRADES;

LAWS BY WHICH TRADESMEN ARE USUALLY AFFECTED;

STATE OF THE CHIEF MANUFACTURES AND OPERATIVES OF THIS COUNTRY;

Statistics of Europe; Prices of Commodities at different Periods;

IMPROVED RULES FOR FRIENDLY SOCIETIES;

Lists of Patents; Consuls; King's Packets, with Time of Sailing, &c.;

RATES OF MARINE INSURANCE;

EXCISE, STAMP OFFICE, AND OTHER LICENCES;

New Law Terms; Number and Income of Curates; Number and Distribution of the Police;

Latest Changes in the Law, &c. &c. &c.

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CONTENTS.

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	Page		Page
ARMY Agents	37	Laws relating to Administration, Agent,	46
Assessed Taxes	40	Assignee	46
Bank of England	35	Bankruptcy	47
Bath, a vapour	19	Bill of Exchange	48
Biography :		Broker	48
Arkwright, Sir R.	19	Creditors	48
Baskerville, I.	5	Executors	49
Beaver, Ph.	7	Infants	49
Bewick, T.	25	Insolvent Debtors	49
Brindley, Jas.	21	Lien	50
Butler, Lady	15	Servants	50
Davy, Sir H.	13	Trustees	50
Flaxman, I.	27	Women	51
Galvani	7	Principal Changes effected in the	
Gifford, W.	27	Laws in 1830	51
Harvey, Dr.	15	Licenses, Excise and Stamp	40
Herschell, Sir W.	25	London, Corporation of	54
Hobson, E.	21	Revenue, &c. of	54
Hutton, W.	21	Lord Lieutenants of Counties	29
La Place, Maro.	9	Manufactures, state of Carpet	62
Lawrence, Sir T.	5	Cheese	62
Peel, Sir R.	11	Copper miners, Cotton, Glass, Hemp	
Phillippe I.	23	and Flax	63
Raffles, Sir S.	17	Iron, Leather, Steel, &c.	64
Rennel, Major	9	Marine Insurance, Rates of	59
Rennie, J.	23	Ministers	28
Smeaton, J.	13	Navy Agents	37
Stone, Ed.	11	Offices, Public	38
Watt, J.	19	Insurance	38
Wedgewood, J.	5	Packet List, Falmouth	59
Bishops and Deans	34	Patents, lists of	68
Chronological Events of. the Year	71	Police, New	60
Coins	40	Post Office, General	57
Colleges, King's	61	Two-penny	58
other, and Schools	61	Prices of Articles at different Periods	44
Companies, Commercial	36	Quarter Sessions	55
Consuls, list of	39	Queen, Household of the	29
Curates	34	Royal Family	28
Cycles, Chronological	3	Societies, Friendly	54
Diseases of Workmen	5-27	Temperance	55
Dispensaries, Self-supporting	55	Song Birds, Directions for the Manage-	
East India Company	36	ment of	26
Eclipses	3	Sovereigns, European	28
Feasts, Ecclesiastical	3	Stamp Duties	42
Holidays	36	Statistics, European	44
House of Commons	30	Table for calculating Wages	65
Insurance Office	38	for calculating Profit per cent.	67
rates of Marine	59	Terms, table of	3
Ireland	29	Transfer, days of	37
Judges	29	University, London	60

Tradesman's and Mechanic's Almanack.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F	Solar cycle	- 20
Golden number	8	No. of direction	13
Epact	- 17	Julian period	- 6544
Sund. aft. Trinity	25	Roman indiction	4

ECCLESIASTICAL FEASTS.

Shrove Sund. Feb. 15	Holy Thursd. May 12
Midlent Sun. Mar. 13	Whit Sund. May 22
Easter Day Apr. 3	Trinity Sund. May 29
Rogation Sun. May 8	Advent Sun. Nov. 27

ECLIPSES, &c. 1831.

- I. *February 12.* An eclipse of the *Sun*, invisible at Greenwich.
 II. *February 26.* An eclipse of the *Moon*, partly visible at Greenwich. Beginning of the eclipse, 3 h. 14½ m. p. m. Middle, 4 h. 42½ m. Moon's lower limb rises 5 h. 18½ m., the moon being then 6 dig. 36 m. eclipsed. End of the eclipse, 6 h. 11 m. p. m.
 III. *August 7.* Another eclipse of the *Sun*, invisible at Greenwich.
 IV. *August 23.* Another eclipse of the *Moon*, but also invisible.
June 2. There will be an occultation of the planet *Jupiter*. Immersion behind the moon, 1 h. 8 m. 40 s. a. m. Emersion, 2 h. 13 m. 51 s. With a telescope the immersions and emersions of the satellites may also be seen in the order 4th satellite, 2d satellite, planet, 1st satellite, 3d.
Nov. 27. An occultation of the planet *Saturn*. Immersion, 4 h. 46 m. 13 s. a. m. Emersion, 5 h. 54 m. 36 s.
 *** The above are all given in solar time.
Nov. 13. The planet Mercury will be eclipsed by the sun; and in *May 1832* there will be a transit of the same planet over the sun's disc, *visible in England*; a curious phenomenon, and which we shall duly describe in our next Almanack.

TABLE of TERMS and RETURNS for the YEAR 1831.

HILARY TERM: begins Jan. 11th, ends Jan. 31st, and contains 21 days.

Essoign or General Return Days.		Exc.	Ret.	Ap.	W. D.
The fourth day before the day of commencement of Term	- Jan. 8	9	10	11	Tuesday.
The fifth day of the Term	- 15	16	17	18	Tuesday.
The fifteenth day of the Term	- 25	26	27	28	Friday.
The nineteenth day of the Term	- 29	30	31		

EASTER TERM: begins April 15th, ends May 9th, and contains 25 days.

The fourth day before the day of commencement of Term	- April 12	13	14	15	Friday.
The fifth day of the Term	- 19	20	21	22	Friday.
The fifteenth day of the Term	- 29	30	M. 1	2	Monday.
The nineteenth day of the Term	- May 3	4	5	6	Friday.

TRINITY TERM: begins May 25d, ends June 15th, and contains 22 days.

The fourth day before the day of commencement of Term	- May 20	21	22	23	Monday.
The fifth day of the Term	- 27	28	29	30	Monday.
The fifteenth day of the Term	- June 6	7	8	9	Thursday.
The nineteenth day of the Term	- 10	11	12	13	Monday.

MICHAELMAS TERM: begins Nov. 2d, ends Nov. 25th, and contains 24 days.

The third day before the day of commencement of Term, the fourth day falling on a Sunday	- Oct. 31	N. 1	2	3	Thursday.
The sixth day of the Term, the fifth falling on a Sunday	- Nov. 7	8	9	10	Thursday.
The fifteenth day of the Term	- 16	17	18	19	Saturday.
The twentieth day of the Term, the nineteenth falling on a Sunday	- 21	22	23	24	Thursday.

*** In the above table the Terms and Returns are calculated according to what seems to be the meaning of the late act 1 Will. 4. c. 70. s. 6. It should be observed, however, that a blank is left for the appearance day of the fourth General Return of Hilary Term, which, consisting only of *twenty-one* days, has no *quarto die post* after that return. It should also be observed, that in the construction of the act, it is doubtful whether *Easter* Term ends on the *eighth* or *ninth* day of May; and also, whether *Trinity* Term begins on the *twenty-second* or *twenty-third* of that month, and ends on the *twelfth* or *thirteenth* of June. The Essoigns, &c., therefore, of those terms, as stated in the table must be understood as subject to the above-mentioned doubt.

	Day.	Sun's R. A.			Sun's Dec.	
		h	m	s	°	'
☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, at 10 h. 54 m. afternoon.	1	18	45	16	23 S.	3
● New Moon, 14th day, at 1 h. 36 m. morning.	7	19	11	40	22	26
☾ First Quarter, 21st day, at 7 h. 29 m. morning.	13	19	37	47	21	33
○ Full Moon, 28th day, at 2 h. 33 m. morning.	19	20	3	31	20	26
☉ enters ♍ 20th day, at 5 h. 33 m. afternoon.		25	20	28	48	19

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c	Sun rises and sets.			Time on clock at Sun's noon			MOON								
			h	m	s	h	m	s	Rises.		Souths.		Sets.				
1	S	CIRCUMCISION	8	5	4	12	3	42	7	a	49	2	m	17	9	m	45
2	SUN	2 S. AFT. CHRISTMAS	8	4	4		4	10	8	57	3	8	10	15			
3	M	h rises 8 11 aft.	8	3	4		4	38	10	3	3	55	10	43			
4	Tu	2 sets 5 3 aft.	8	2	4		5	5	11	10	4	42	11	7			
5	W	♂ sets 0 50 mo.	8	1	4	12	5	34	morn.		5	25	11	29			
6	TH	EPIPH. 12th Day, Old	8	1	4		6	0	0	14	6	8	11	51			
7	F	[Chr. D.	8	0	4		6	26	1	17	6	50	0	a	14		
8	S	Lucian. Hil. 1 ret.	7	59	5		6	52	2	20	7	33	0	38			
9	SUN	1 SUN. AFT. EPIPHANY	7	59	5		7	17	3	21	8	17	1	7			
10	M	Plough Monday	7	58	5	12	7	42	4	21	9	3	1	39			
11	Tu	Hil. Term beg.	7	57	5		8	6	5	19	9	50	2	16			
12	W	♀ sets 4 27 aft.	7	55	5		8	30	6	15	10	39	3	1			
13	TH	Hilary Cam. T. beg.	7	54	5		8	53	7	4	11	29	3	52			
14	F	Oxford Term beg.	7	53	5		9	16	7	48	0	a	20	4	54		
15	S	D. GLOUC. B. Hil. 2 ret.	7	51	5	12	9	38	8	28	1	11	5	59			
16	SUN	2 SUN. AFT. EPIPHANY	7	50	5		9	59	9	2	2	0	7	8			
17	M	h rises 7 6 aft.	7	49	5		10	19	9	31	2	50	8	19			
18	Tu	Prisca. Old 12th Day	7	48	5		10	39	9	59	3	40	9	33			
19	W	2 sets 4 15 aft.	7	47	5		10	58	10	24	4	30	10	46			
20	TH	Fabian	7	46	5	12	11	16	10	52	5	20	morn.				
21	F	Agnes	7	44	5		11	39	11	18	6	12	0	1			
22	S	Vincent	7	43	5		11	50	11	49	7	5	1	17			
23	SUN	3 SUN. AFT. EPIPHANY	7	42	5		12	6	0	a	26	8	1	2	33		
24	M		7	40	5		12	21	1	8	8	59	3	46			
25	Tu	CONVERSION ST. PAUL	7	39	5	12	12	36	1	59	9	57	4	59			
26	W	♂ sets 0 29 mo. [3 ret.	7	38	5		12	49	2	58	10	55	5	55			
27	TH	D. OF SUSSEX B.	7	36	5		13	2	4	5	11	51	6	47			
28	F	♀ sets 5 13 aft.	7	35	5		13	13	5	14	morn.		7	29			
29	S	♂ sets 4 24 a. Hil. 4 ret.	7	33	5		13	25	6	25	0	45	8	4			
30	SUN	SEPT. S. K. CH. I. MART.	7	31	5	12	13	35	7	34	1	36	8	34			
31	M	Hil. Term ends	7	30	5		13	44	8	43	2	24	8	59			

Song Birds.—The larger Whitethroat, and most of the song birds of the Sylvia kind, will sing now and through the winter, if properly treated. They like insects best; and whatever of the sort you can find in cabbages, ivy-leaves, &c you may give them.—The Blackcap requires that fruit of berries of some sort should be always in its cage.—Woodlarks may be caught now with the clap-nets. Have a call bird, which will soon succeed in bringing the Woodlark near you: then show your brace-bird, which when the former sees, he will immediately drop to it. Bruise them hemp-seed, very fine, and mix it with bread; put in about half as much hemp-seed as bread at the first; then put some red gravel in the bottom of the cage; and when you have mixed your bread and hemp-seed well, throw some of it upon the gravel. You may throw them some victuals for two or three days.

7th, 1830, Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE died. He was courted in the maturity of his years by the most splendid circles of the age in which he lived; and this homage seemed only what was due to the transcendent power of his pencil. He gave to the most uninformed of his portraits a poetical grace which it was impossible almost to say did not belong to the original. The triumphant power which he exhibited was due certainly, in some degree, to his native taste; but the ability to arrive, by his art, at the standard of that taste was owing to the uninterrupted attention which he gave to the practical parts of his profession. He had early conceived a passion for billiard playing; and had he, as was too natural, submitted to the force of inclination, he might have acquired the doubtful celebrity of a most dexterous gamester, instead of the solid glory that now attaches to his name. Such an example powerfully inculcates the lesson of strenuous and uniform exertion in some industrious pursuit. "No man can serve two masters," is as true in the region of industry as it is in religion; and seldom does it happen that constancy of attention to a good object goes unrewarded.

18th, 1775, died JOHN BASKERVILLE; whose life affords a most striking example of the power of an individual with perseverance to succeed in various difficult branches of art. In 1750 he commenced a series of troublesome but most ingenious experiments for improving typography; and by his workman-ship excited the admiration of all countries. Nor was the wonder produced by his beautiful specimens of printing abated, when it was known that he made not only the types employed in the work, but also the ink and very paper which he used. His printing apparatus was bought by a Society at Paris for nearly 4000*l*.

13th, 1795, died JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD. By his ingenuity he improved the manufacture of pottery so as to make it one of the most valuable of our domestic accommodations, as well as a considerable article of export. He proved, moreover, in his own person, how easy it is for a man engaged in the practical business of life to pay sufficient attention to scientific enquiries to gain eminence by them: and whilst his splendid fortune was a proof that he did not neglect his business, the invention of his thermometer is an evidence how highly he cultivated philosophy.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

Gilders, miners, barometer-makers, and, in short, all those workmen whose occupation brings them in contact with quicksilver, or exposes them to its fumes, are subject to a disease which, though it has seldom proved fatal, has been found extremely troublesome. The French call it "tremblement mercuriel," or mercurial palsy. Its progress is almost imperceptible. It begins with unsteadiness of the arms; convulsions follow, and the limbs generally, but the arms more severely, are attacked. If the workman attempt under such circumstances to continue his employment, it is probable that death will ensue: but in general he is incapacitated to work before the disease assumes its more violent form. The skin in such circumstances has a peculiar brown tint;—it is dry. There seldom is any colic, and the pulse is always slow. This disease may not only proceed from protracted exposure to mercury, but one strong exposure may be sufficient. Another form of disease produced by mercury in workmen is excessive salivation:—and whether a man shall contract one form or another of the disorder which mercury creates, depends on his constitution. Those who are liable to the mercurial palsy, are always very slowly if at all salivated, and *vice versa*. A barometer-maker and his assistant slept one night in a room where a pot of mercury was lying on the fire-place: the fire was accidentally lighted, and the effect of the vapours was disastrous; one was affected with a salivation, which produced the loss of all his teeth; the other was afflicted with the shaking palsy all his life. The British ships *Mercury* and *Phipps*

were transporting from Cadiz some bags of quicksilver which had been saved from a wreck off that port. The bags burst on board, and the quicksilver was spilled. Again the effect was most destructive. The whole of the crew were salivated; some were dangerously ill, and two died. The large animals that were on board—sheep, dogs, goats—with fowls, singing birds, and all the rats and mice, fell victims to the vapour of the mercury. Dysentery, and a soreness of the mouth terminating in fatal gangrene, also result from the same cause; and a poor chimney-sweeper once died of the latter affection (gangrene) contracted by sweeping a gilder's chimney. Facts, beyond all doubt, prove that mercury is turned into vapour at the common temperature of the atmosphere. Mr. Faraday exposed a bit of gold, by suspending it in a bottle, to a small quantity of mercury placed at the bottom: the gold soon became amalgamated. Workmen engaged in quicksilver manufactures are so particularly sensible to cold, that they are well known to be a sort of living barometer of the changes of the weather. A very remarkable case is recorded of a man who had been working as a gilder for only one year, when he was seized with the first symptoms of the disease. One of his knees began to shake; and this involuntary agitation soon extended to the whole of his body. He foolishly continued to work for six years more; when the most violent symptoms occurred, and lasted 25 years.

Button-gilders, toy-gilders, refiners, &c. are exposed to the disease. If, in laying on the gilding and in melting the mate-

- ☾ Last Quarter, 4th day, at 8 h. 13 m. afternoon.
 ☾ New Moon, 19th day, at 4 h. 49 m. afternoon.
 ☽ First Quarter, 19th day, at 2 h. 59 m. afternoon.
 ☽ Full Moon, 26th day, at 4 h. 50 m. afternoon.

☾ enters ♋ 19th day, at 8 h. 13 m. morning.

Day,	Sun's R. A.			Sun's Dec.		
	h	m	s	°	'	"
1	20	57	41	17	S.	13
7	21	21	55	15		26
13	21	45	41	13		30
19	22	8	59	11		26
25	22	51	52	9		15

M D	W D	Sund ys, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.			Time on clock at Sun's noon			MOON					
									Rises.		Souths.		Sets.	
			h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	Tu	h rises 5 57 aft.	7	28	5	12	13	53	9 a	49	3 m	9	9 m	23
2	W	PURIFICATION B. V. M.	7	27	5		14	0	10	54	3	54	9	47
3	Tu	Blaze.	7	25	5		14	7	11	58	4	37	10	10
4	F	h rises 6 57 mo.	7	23	5		14	13	morn.		5	20	10	34
5	S	Agatha	7	21	5	12	14	19	1	1	6	4	11	1
6	SUN	SEXAGESIMA SUN.	7	19	5		14	23	2	1	6	49	11	32
7	M	♂ sets 0 23 mo.	7	17	5		14	27	3	0	7	36	0 a	7
8	Tu	♀ sets 5 46 aft.	7	16	5		14	30	3	56	8	24	0	50
9	W		7	14	5		14	32	4	49	9	14	1	38
10	Th	h rises 6 0 mo.	7	12	5	12	14	34	5	37	10	5	2	34
11	F		7	10	5		14	34	6	18	10	56	3	38
12	S	Day incr. 1 52	7	8	5		14	34	6	56	11	48	4	47
13	SUN	QUINQUAG SUN.	7	7	5		14	33	7	29	0 a	40	5	59
14	M	Valentine, Old Can. D.	7	5	5		14	32	7	57	1	31	7	14
15	Tu	SHROVE TUESDAY	7	3	5		14	29	8	26	2	22	8	29
16	W	ASH WEDNESDAY	7	1	5	12	14	26	8	51	3	14	9	46
17	Th	Cam. T. div. m.	6	59	6		14	22	9	20	4	5	11	3
18	F		6	57	6		14	18	9	50	4	59	morn.	
19	S	h sets 7 12 mo.	6	55	6		14	12	10	25	5	54	0	20
20	SUN	1 SUN. IN LENT	6	53	6		14	6	11	5	6	51	1	34
21	M	h rises 6 1 mo.	6	51	6	12	14	0	11	54	7	48	2	42
22	Tu	♂ sets 0 17 mo.	6	49	6		13	52	0 a	47	8	45	3	44
23	W	EMBER WEEK	6	48	6		13	44	1	49	9	40	4	39
24	Th	St. Matthias, DUKE OF	6	46	6		13	35	2	56	10	34	5	24
25	F	[CAMB. E.]	6	41	6		13	26	4	6	11	26	6	1
26	S	♀ sets 6 46 aft.	6	42	6	12	13	16	5	16	morn.		6	33
27	SUN	2 SUN. IN LENT	6	40	6		13	6	6	25	0	15	7	2
28	M	h rises 5 52 mo.	6	38	6		12	55	7	32	1	2	7	27

Song Birds — So far north as Caithness and Orkney, the Lark begins to sing even in this month, and seldom stops until September. — Canaries, when they moult, demand great care. They are then weak, and require support of a delicate nature, such as Naples biscuit, and warmth. A little saffron in their water too, or perhaps a little extract of liquorice, just turning the water brown, may be most advisable. A Woodlark caught this month, though very quick in singing after being caught, will soon cease his song. — A Blackbird, if out of order, should be fed on spiders and woodlice. You may likewise put a little cochineal in his water, which is very cheering and good; also give him two or three spiders in a day, and likewise five or six hog-lice: but if you give him too many in one day, it will take him from other food, and do him more harm than good. — The Bullfinch may be taught to pipe almost any tune at command, and indeed to talk. Some are taught to speak and whistle at command; and when they have once got a tune, they seldom forget it, not even if they hang amongst other birds. They are very valuable if well brought up, and are sometimes sold for nine or ten guineas each.

7th, 1779, died GALVANI; the principal incident of whose life reminds us of the number of invaluable discoveries which have been the unexpected result of accident. His wife was once labouring under extreme debility of constitution. A number of frogs was skinned to compose a soup for her. The frogs were placed in the professor's laboratory, when, by the greatest chance, a small knife was brought into contact with a limb of one of the frogs, which lay not far from the conductor of an electrical machine; the muscles of the limb instantly presented that phenomenon which is now so familiar to us as the effect of Galvanism. The circumstance led Galvani to investigations, the result of which ultimately obtained for him a high reputation over all Europe. This is one of those cases of happy fortune in discoveries, where fame, which is or ought to be the reward of merit only, is granted to him who accidentally first saw the development of a new principle.

28th, 1766, was born Captain PHILIP BEAVER; who, by the most undaunted courage, the most extraordinary insensibility to the effects of fatigue, and the most patient and good-humoured endurance of misfortune, deserved a far better fate than that which an ill-regulated but enthusiastic love of adventure had marked out for him. The project, which at once developed the rich resources of his intellect, and exposed the weakness of his judgment, was an expedition in which he embarked for the purpose of colonising the island of Bulana. Human nature was never more severely tried, than in the case of Beaver during the critical interval of his residence on the island with a view of forming an establishment on it. In spite of the most untoward events, he persevered, and acted with all the energy that the happiest success could inspire. Called upon to perform a hundred duties for which no previous experience had prepared him, Beaver cheerfully bowed to the decree, and found himself, contrary to his expectation, a very fair performer in all. Having never handled a tool in his life before, except for amusement, (he had been an officer in the navy) he practised, very nearly about the same time, the trades and pursuits of carpenter, joiner, sawyer, brickmaker, tanner, thatcher, fallow-chandler, ropemaker, sailmaker, calker, plasterer, carcase butcher, engineer, architect, surveyor, and apothecary,—"with this difference," he adds, "that I never made a bill." Beaver's equanimity saved him a load of misery. He owed much to a strong sense of religious duty; and though he showed scarcely any thing but folly in his undertakings, he exhibited nothing but wisdom in the execution of them.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

rials to form an amalgam,—if, indeed, in every process where it is possible that quicksilver may be vaporised by fire,—workmen would have only the address to guard against the fumes for a moment, their trade would be no longer that injurious employment which in so many instances it has proved to be. Turning away the face from the stove whilst the crucible is on the fire, causing streams of fresh air to pass through the room during the process and afterwards, and washing the hands and face, are measures of protection, the utility of which has been found by experience. In button-gilding an apparatus has been employed by workmen, which in principle, at least, is as judicious as can be. Its object is to separate the workman from the fumes, and to expose him to fresh air during the process.

As it appears from what we have now stated, that sufficient warning—in the progress of those diseases of workmen which proceed from exposure to mercurial vapours—is given to the patient, so as to enable him to obtain good medical advice, we abstain from proposing any specific method of treatment, particularly as the kind of remedy very much depends on nice distinctions in the form of the disorder, of which the patient cannot be expected to be a judge. We shall merely observe, that cleanliness, changing the dress, but particularly the shoes, on leaving work, are preventives of the disease in ordinary cases. The free workmen in the quicksilver mines of Almeden adopted this plan; they were as

healthy and long lived as others; but the slaves, who could not change their dress, and took their meals in the mines, were speedy victims to the disease.

Coppersmiths, &c.—We have made extensive enquiries for the purpose of discovering if those men who are employed in the working of copper, or who are exposed to it either in a metallic or oxidised state, are affected by any peculiar disease, and we have found that they are not. In none of our hospitals has a patient appeared with any complaint attributable to the action of copper. Perhaps the general healthiness of copper workers (we do not mean in mines) is owing to the spacious and well aired workshops in which they are employed: the labour, too, is of a very active nature; and, on the whole, we think that our artisans employed on copper must be very differently circumstanced as to the objects of their employment, and the situation in which they work, from those foreign mechanics who are described as so fatally injured in their health by working on copper. A French medical writer states, that the copper workers in his country are distinguished from other men by the greenness of their complexions; that they are spare, become stunted and debilitated, produce none but ricketty offspring, and have all the appearance of old age at forty or forty-five. Such a description does not certainly apply to the copper worker of this country; although it is not improbable that persons who use verditer, mineral green, or other oxides of copper, may be affected very un-

- ☾ Last Quarter, 6th day, at 5 h. 11 m. afternoon.
 ● New Moon, 14th day, at 5 h. 50 m. morning.
 ☽ First Quarter, 20th day, at 10 h. 17 m. afternoon.
 ○ Full Moon, 28th day, at 8 h. 22 m. morning.

Day.	Sun's R. A.				Sun's Dec.	
	h	m	s		°	'
1	22	46	55		7 S.	45
7	23	9	15		5	27
13	23	31	21		3	6
19	23	53	17		0	44
25	0	15	6		1 N.	38

☉ enters ♈ 21st day, at 8 h. 21 m. morning.

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.			Time on clock at Sun's noon.			MOON					
			h	m	s	h	m	s	Rises.		Souths.		Sets.	
1	Tu	David	6	36	6	12	12	43	8 a	39	1 m	47	7 m	50
2	W	Chad	6	34	6		12	31	9	44	2	32	8	13
3	Th	½ sets 6 25 mo.	6	32	6		12	19	10	48	3	16	8	37
4	F	¼ rises 5 25 mo.	6	30	6		12	6	11	50	4	0	9	3
5	S	♂ sets 0 14 mo.	6	28	6	12	11	52	morn.		4	45	9	32
6	SUN	3 SUNDAY IN LENT	6	26	6		11	38	0	50	5	31	10	6
7	M	Perpetua	6	24	6		11	24	1	48	6	18	10	44
8	Tu	♀ sets 7 20 aft.	6	22	6		11	9	2	42	7	6	11	29
9	W	♀ rises 5 54 mo.	6	20	6		10	54	3	31	7	56	0 a	22
10	Th		6	18	6	12	10	39	4	15	8	48	1	23
11	F		6	16	6		10	23	4	55	9	40	2	30
12	S	Gregory, Martyr	6	14	6		10	7	5	29	10	32	3	41
13	SUN	4th, OR MIDL. SUN.	6	12	6		9	51	6	0	11	24	4	57
14	M		6	10	6		9	34	6	29	0 a	17	6	15
15	Tu		6	8	6	12	9	17	6	57	1	10	7	34
16	W		6	6	6		9	0	7	26	2	4	8	54
17	Th	St. Patrick	6	4	6		8	43	7	58	2	59	10	13
18	F	Ed. K. of West Saxons	6	2	6		8	25	8	31	3	55	11	29
19	S		6	0	6		8	7	9	10	4	52	morn.	
20	SUN	5 SUN. IN LENT. DS. OF	5	58	7	12	7	49	9	56	5	49	0	41
21	M	Benedict [CUMBER. B.]	5	56	7		7	31	10	48	6	46	1	47
22	Tu	½ sets 5 13 mo.	5	54	7		7	13	11	47	7	42	2	43
23	W	¼ rises 4 25 mo.	5	52	7		6	55	0 a	53	8	36	3	29
24	Th	♂ sets 0 11 mo.	5	50	7		6	36	2	1	9	28	4	8
25	F	Lady Day. Cam. T. ends	5	48	7	12	6	18	3	10	10	17	4	42
26	S	Oxford Term ends	5	46	7		5	59	4	19	11	4	5	10
27	SUN	6th, OR PALM SUNDAY	5	44	7		5	40	5	27	11	49	5	36
28	M	♀ sets 8 31 aft.	5	42	7		5	21	6	32	morn.		6	0
29	Tu	♀ rises 5 38 mo.	5	40	7		5	3	7	37	0	34	6	23
30	W		5	38	7	12	4	44	8	43	1	18	6	47
31	Th	Maundy Thursday	5	36	7		4	26	9	47	2	2	7	13

Song Birds. — This is one of the principal times of the year for bird-catching by the scientific fanciers in London; but the “flight” of the wild birds, as they call it, is not so extensive as it is in September or October. Birds of the migrating kind may be expected at this time to show great agitation for a short interval. This is the season of their changing climate, and instinct impels them to make the attempt at migration. The boldest efforts are made now. The birds exhibit the same disposition, but not so strongly, in autumn, and several times in winter. They will now flutter about the whole of the night, and sleep in the day. The paroxysm, if it may be so called, comes on them all of a sudden; and it generally lasts a fortnight. This is the proper month for turning up a pair of Canaries, which have been already matched. Their food should be, hard egg, maw-seed, scalded rape-seed, and bread mixed.

29th, 1830, died MAJOR RENNELL. He began the active and useful part of his life as an officer of engineers in India; but, actuated by a greatness of soul which is more or less the chief stimulant to enterprises in the service of science, Major Rennell procured, by exertions the most indefatigable, the materials for many valuable and important works connected with Eastern geography. The quantity of interesting information which he has from time to time published, shows how much it is in the power of merit and perseverance, almost unassisted, to accomplish. To have performed the journeys which Major Rennell must have executed, — to have conducted the processes of investigation which he certainly carried on in order to give his account of the Ganges and Burrampooter rivers, would, according to all fair calculation, have demanded a considerable capital, and not a few scientific labourers. Such examples as this demand from us, at least, this tribute, — that we should endeavour, according to the sphere which we are permitted to occupy, to do likewise.

6th, 1827, died at Paris the Marquis DE LA PLACE, the son of a poor husbandman in the provinces. The promptings of a powerful mind raised him, without birth or fortune, or undeserved patronage, to the most exalted rank in his own country, and to the admiration of his scientific cotemporaries, as well as to an inheritance of everlasting fame. The great contribution of La Place to the stores of science was his explanation of the difficulties of, and his supplying what was wanting to complete, the great theory of gravitation. He succeeded in computing so exactly the influence of the planets on the sea, as that the elevation of the tides, for a given moment, at any future period, may be nearly ascertained; at least for the French coast. He explained the perturbations and irregular revolutions of Jupiter and Saturn in such a manner, that those inequalities which used to be quoted in opposition to the theory of gravitation, were turned by him into auxiliaries to confirm that theory. He has also sought to establish a principle in natural philosophy of considerable importance; viz. that the ultimate particles of bodies act on each other by means of forces different from those which govern the attraction of large masses. In short, he placed the science of the universe on a footing that required the most profound genius and the most indefatigable application to make it attainable. Before closing his earthly career, La Place recommended the scientific men of all countries to prepare documents which should contain information of the elementary constitution of the physical globe, as far as its state could be ascertained in their day. This injunction has been partially carried into effect.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

pleasantly by their trade. Cleanliness and changing the clothes frequently should be the unfailling practice of all such persons. Sponging the body with cold water, attending to the bowels, and rigid abstinence from ardent liquors, will be a great means of warding off diseases from workmen.

Silversmiths, &c. — Persons employed in working silver, and who have to pay close attention to the progress of their work, such as silversmiths and those engaged in the fabrication of minute articles, or articles with bright reflecting surfaces, are subject to diseases of the eye. The persons who most commonly apply at the hospitals in consequence of this complaint are silversmiths. The affection assumes mostly the form of *iritis*, or inflammation of the iris, which is the dark veil of the eye, with the circular hole in it called the pupil. The disease demands vigorous and skilful medical treatment, and the patient should never submit to any proposal for a cure that is not authorised by an experienced medical man. Such persons likewise are subject to a disease of another part of the eye, the retina, which is excessively fatigued, and consequently injured, by any greatly protracted effort of the eyes, or by habitual straining of them. *Tailors and milliners*, whose eyes are constantly gazing either on the minute course of the needle, or on a ground having a colour very offensive to the eye, are subject to diseases of the retina. So are *watchmakers, scribes, ma-*

thematical instrument makers, engravers, compositors, readers in printing offices, and all those in similar employments. The disease commences in one eye first; and the moment a person who is exposed to this disease finds the function of vision in any way impaired, he should apply for medical advice. Any tendency to such disease will be aggravated by intemperate living. Looking at objects with only one eye hurts the sight. The reason is, that when one of the eyes is shut, the other attempts to repair the loss of co operation by an extraordinary dilation of its pupil, in order to admit an unusual quantity of light. This effort causes such a contraction of the iris as to be certainly injurious. *Inspectors of linen and of scarlet cloths, money counters, smiths, stokers in furnaces and glass-houses, and tavern cooks,* are liable to the above diseases. A young man, by inattention to his eyesight whilst employed in any of the above occupations, may lay the foundation of cataract. This disease is imminent in the case of persons who habitually inspect minute objects in a depending position, because in that position an unusual flow of blood presses on the eye.

But the persons whom we have now enumerated may be attacked in other ways, after they have been apparently relieved from the disease of the eyes induced by their business. A *tailor* of the age of thirty-five was lately admitted into one of the Borough hospitals. He had about three

- ☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, at 0 h. 3 m. afternoon.
 ☾ New Moon, 12th day, at 4 h. 0 m. afternoon.
 ☽ First Quarter, 19th day, at 6 h. 23 m. morning.
 ☽ Full Moon, 27th day, at 0 h. 19 m. morning.

Day.	Sun's R.A.			Sun's Dec.	
1	h	m	s	°	'
7	0	40	51	4	N. 22
13	1	2	23	6	39
19	1	24	22	8	53
25	1	46	33	11	1
	2	8	58	13	2

☉ enters ♈ 20th day, at 8 h. 48 m. afternoon.

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.		Time on clock at Sun's noon.		MOON					
							Rises.		Souths.		Sets.	
			h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	F	GOOD FRIDAY	5	34	7	12	4	7 10 a	48	2 m	47	7 m 40
2	S		5	32	7		3	49 11	47	3	32	8 11
3	SUN	EASTER DAY. Rich. Bp.	5	30	7		3	31 morn.		4	19	8 48
4	M	EASTER MONDAY	5	29	7		3	13 0	43	5	7	9 30
5	TU	EASTER TUESD. St. Am.	5	27	7	12	2	55 1	33	5	56	10 19
6	W	Old Lady Day [brose	5	25	7		2	37 2	14	6	46	11 15
7	TH	h sets 4 14 mo.	5	23	7		2	20 2	53	7	36	0 a 18
8	F	h rises 3 35 mo.	5	21	7		2	3 3	35	8	27	1 27
9	S	♂ sets 0 6 mo.	5	19	7		1	46 4	6	9	18	2 40
10	SUN	1st, OR LOW SUNDAY	5	17	7	12	1	29 4	36	10	10	3 56
11	M	♀ sets 9 19 aft.	5	15	7		1	13 5	4	11	3	5 15
12	TU	♀ sets 7 27 aft. Ea. 1 r.	5	13	7		0	56 5	33	11	57	6 35
13	W	Oxf. & Camb. T. begin	5	11	7		0	40 6	2	0 a	52	7 56
14	TH		5	9	7		0	25 6	35	1	50	9 19
15	F	Easter Term begins	5	7	7	12	0	10 7	13	2	49	10 36
16	S		5	5	7	11	59	55 7	57	3	49	11 47
17	SUN	2 SUNDAY AFT. EASTER	5	3	7		59	40 8	49	4	48	morn.
18	M		5	1	7		59	26 9	48	5	46	0 47
19	TU	Alphege. 2 ret.	4	59	8		59	12 10	52	6	41	1 37
20	W	h sets 3 25 mo.	4	58	8	11	58	59 0 a	1	7	33	2 19
21	TH	h rises 2 51 mo.	4	56	8		58	46 1	9	8	22	2 53
22	F	♂ sets 11 57 aft.	4	54	8		58	33 2	17	9	9	3 23
23	S	ST. GEORGE	4	53	8		58	21 3	24	9	55	3 49
24	SUN	3 SUNDAY AFT. EASTER	4	51	8		58	9 4	30	10	38	4 13
25	M	ST. MARK. Ds. GLOS. B.	4	49	8	11	57	58 5	35	11	22	4 35
26	TU		4	47	8		57	47 6	41	morn.		4 58
27	W		4	45	8		57	37 7	44	0	6	5 23
28	TH	♀ sets 10 16 aft.	4	44	8		57	27 8	46	0	50	5 49
29	F	♀ sets 9 27 aft. East. T.	4	42	8		57	17 9	47	1	35	6 19
30	S	[3 ret.	4	40	8	11	57	8 10	43	2	21	6 52

Song Birds. — The Woodlark lays its eggs at this time, and the nest may be watched with the view of taking the young ones. — The charming Nightingale is seen this month for the first time about London, and it is the only month for catching the best birds. It is seen about the same time in Kent; in Somersetshire it does not appear until May; and some counties eastward, it never visits at all. If you already have a Nightingale in a cage, feed it now with its favourite insects. It will take other food, but its health will be better preserved by giving it plenty of the larvæ of the cock-chaffer, common maggots in the larva or pupa state, spiders, earwigs, crickets, and other insects. It delights in the eggs of ants, and the larvæ of wasps or hornets. Nightingales may be caught very easily in traps. Find out a place where they frequent, and turn up a portion of ground near it; because these birds look for their food in fresh ground. The trap laid in such a place, and baited with insects, cannot fail.

On the 25th, 1759, was born Sir ROBERT PEEL, father to the present Secretary of State for Home Affairs. He is in every respect worthy of being held up to the admiration of the industrious classes. His life forms an era in the history of our manufactures; for the wonderful success which he attained must have communicated a powerful impulse to the trade of the country, and greatly abridged, in the manufacture of cotton, the long interval that usually elapses between the infancy and, we may say, the complete maturity of any branch of art. It was not by cunning, or stratagem, or over-reaching, that Sir Robert Peel accumulated his wealth: it was not by a favourable wind, or by the fortunate chances of the lottery of political life, that he was enabled to found an honourable house; but it was by unremitting industry, by well-regulated enterprise, by safe and judicious calculation, aided by an ingenious comprehensive mind. His wealth and the state of distinction in which he has left his family are triumphs of operative industry, which he had the good taste and the just philosophy to endeavour to perpetuate, by selecting a *bee* as the heraldic emblem of the house of Peel. Still it is doubtful if he will be more remembered for his achievements in this respect, than for the humane tenderness which, in his private and parliamentary life, he evinced for the health and comfort of the vast community of all ages whom he employed.

10th, 1768. There is no more striking instance of a man overcoming the disadvantages of birth by the mere force of genius than that of EDMUND STONE, a Scotchman, who died on this day. He was the son of a gardener to the Duke of Argyle, and was only taught his letters by chance at eight years of age. From that moment he devoted his whole energies to the study of the mathematics, of which he proved himself a considerable proficient at eighteen years of age. He still worked in the garden; and one day the Duke was walking there, when he saw some scientific books on the grass. On enquiry he found they belonged to Stone, who, being brought before the Duke, gave the following account of his progress:—"I first learned to read: the masons were then at work upon your house: I went near them one day, and I saw that the architect used a rule and compasses, and that he made calculations. I enquired what might be the meaning and use of these things, and I was informed that there was a science called arithmetic. I purchased a book of arithmetic, and I learned it. I was told there was another science called geometry: I bought the books, and I learned geometry. By reading, I found that there were good books on these sciences in Latin: I bought a dictionary, and I learned Latin. I understood that there were good books of the same kind in French: I bought a dictionary, and learned French. It seems to me that we may learn every thing when we know the twenty-four letters of the alphabet." The Duke was greatly charmed, and patronised the son of genius. Stone wrote several scientific works, and was subsequently made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

months before been attacked with violent inflammation of the iris, for which it was not only necessary to bleed him largely, but also to employ mercury internally. We should state, that it often happens that the injuries done to the eyes of tailors, silver-smiths, &c. will not yield to any treatment short of a course of mercury; and hence it is essential, that after they get rid of the eye disease by such treatment, they should remember, that by careless exposure to cold, damp, &c. they may contract another, and perhaps as mischievous a disorder. This was the case with the tailor, who on his admission complained of numbness in the belly and loins, with great weakness; he showed other symptoms of considerable derangement of health. He subsequently had violent pains in the head. All these complaints yielded to the active measures employed for his relief.

We have seen that a very considerable class of persons of various callings is subject to diseases of the eyes; but there are others who are unfortunately born with a defective power of vision, and who, on that account, are often materially inconvenienced in their efforts to obtain an industrious subsistence;—those individuals are said to be near sighted. The cause of the defect is, that by a natural ill adjustment of

the relative parts of the eye, the rays of light which penetrate the pupil are brought to a focus prematurely, that is, before they reach the retina; and the consequence is, that after coming to a focus, which they should only do just as they arrive at the surface of the retina, they begin to diverge, and in this state displaying themselves on the retina, they give a confused image, or rather no image at all, of the object to the mind. The effectual relief to be had under such circumstances, from the use of spectacles, requires that no obstacle arising from a prejudice that glasses hurt the eyes, and confirm the imperfection of vision, may restrain any person from employing them. Those who are near sighted, and do not use glasses, commonly strain their eyes in such a manner as to do them great injury; and the avoiding of that bad practice alone, which would be consequent on the use of spectacles, is almost enough to recommend them. The glasses are to be chosen through which a near sighted person may see most clearly and easily to himself. They should be such as that no effort would be required on the part of the patient to see with them. If glasses fatigue the eye, or produce in it any uneasiness whatever, they should be rejected as injurious.

Grocers, Bricklayers, &c.—There is a

- ☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, at 3 h. 35 m. morning.
 ● New Moon, 12th day, at 0 h. 1 m. morning.
 ☽ First Quarter, 18th day, at 4 h. 13 m. afternoon.
 ○ Full Moon, 26th day, at 4 h. 0 m. afternoon.

☉ enters ♌ 21st day, at 9 h. 6 m. afternoon.

Day.	Sun's R. A.			Sun's Dec.	
	h	m	s	°	'
1	2	31	40	14	N. 56
7	2	54	41	16	41
13	3	18	3	18	16
19	3	41	46	19	40
25	4	5	49	20	52

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.			Time on clock at Sun's noon.			MOON			Sets.	
			h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m
1	SUN	4 S. A. EAST. ST PHIL.	4	38	8	11	57	0	11	a	35	3	m
2	M	[& ST. JAS.]	4	36	8		56	53	morn.	3	57	8	17
3	TU	Invention of the Cross	4	35	8		56	45	0	22	4	46	9
4	W	☿ sets 2 32 mo. [Ea. 4 re.	4	33	8		56	39	1	3	5	35	10
5	TH	☿ rises 2 3 mo.	4	31	8	11	56	33	1	40	6	24	11
6	F	St. Jn. Evan. à P. Lat.	4	29	8		56	27	2	12	7	13	0
7	S	♂ sets 11 43 aft.	4	27	8		56	22	2	42	8	3	1
8	SUN	5th, OR ROGATION SUN.	4	25	8		56	18	3	8	8	54	2
9	M	Easter Term ends	4	24	8		56	14	3	35	9	46	4
10	TU	♀ sets 10 46 aft.	4	22	8	11	56	11	4	3	10	40	5
11	W	♀ sets 9 30 aft.	4	21	8		56	9	4	33	11	36	6
12	TH	ASCENS. HOLY THURS.	4	19	8		56	7	5	8	0	a	35
13	F	Old May Day	4	18	8		56	6	5	50	1	36	9
14	S		4	16	8		56	5	6	40	2	38	10
15	SUN	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENSION	4	14	8	11	56	5	7	37	3	38	11
16	M	☿ sets 1 46 mo.	4	13	8		56	5	8	41	4	36	morn.
17	TU	☿ rises 1 19 mo.	4	11	8		56	6	9	50	5	31	0
18	W	♂ sets 11 28 aft.	4	10	8		56	7	11	0	6	22	1
19	TH	Dunstan	4	8	8		56	9	0	a	10	7	10
20	F	♀ sets 11 4 aft. 1 ret.	4	7	8	11	56	12	1	18	7	56	1
21	S	Oxford Term ends	4	6	8		56	15	2	26	8	40	2
22	SUN	WHIT SUNDAY. PRS. HOMB. B.					56	18	3	30	9	23	2
23	M	WHIT. M. Trin. T. beg	4	3	8		56	22	4	34	10	6	3
24	TU	WHIT TUESDAY	4	2	8		56	27	5	37	10	49	3
25	W	EMB. W. Oxf. T. begins	4	1	8	11	56	32	6	40	11	34	3
26	TH	Aug. 1st Abp. Cant. C. T. d. n.					56	38	7	41	morn.	4	21
27	F	Venerable Bede. 2 ret.	3	59	9		56	44	8	39	0	19	4
28	S	♀ sets 7 36 aft.	3	57	9		56	50	9	32	1	6	5
29	SUN	TRIN. S. K. Ch. II. REST.	3	56	9		56	57	10	21	1	53	6
30	M		3	55	9	11	57	5	11	4	2	42	7
31	TU		3	54	9		57	13	11	41	3	31	8

Song Birds. — This is the sitting time for the first brood of Larks. — Feed your Canaries that are pairing with what is called sweet-meat — composed of one part of rape-seed, one of bread, a third of egg and maw-seed. Give them also groundsel. — About the middle of this month the young ones of the Nightingale are fit to take; but they should not be taken until well feathered. The Nightingale builds commonly in a close quickset hedge, at the comb of the ditch where there is plenty of briars, &c. to protect its nest. When you take the young, feed them with raw sheep's heart and egg. — The Skylarks that are hatched now are by far the best. They are capital birds, being so easily reared, such charming singers, and usually long lived. You should not take them out of the nest before they are nine or ten days old. Feed them with boiled bread and milk, egg, sheep's heart, &c.

28th, 1724, was born JOHN SMEATON. His childhood was remarkable for displaying a singular taste and genius for mechanics, so as that, at the age of eighteen, there were few trades in which he could be said to be an indifferent workman. It is a trait of good sense in the character of Smeaton's father, worthy of being recorded, that having put John to his own business as an attorney, he, on the frank representation of his son that he had no liking for that profession, at once agreed to allow him to follow the bent of his inclination. We cannot now estimate the inconvenience, and perhaps mortification, which such conduct caused to him; but we are able fully to appreciate the strength of mind which it required, and which was ultimately so gloriously rewarded. Young Smeaton made himself eminent by a number of ingenious experiments, and, at last, became a first-rate civil engineer. He rebuilt the Eddystone Lighthouse, his account of the progress of which should be read by every man. Amongst his other great works was the saving of London Bridge from falling. He made the Calder navigable, and built mills almost without number. His genius gave a most useful impulse to the commercial architecture of this country. The public engagements in which Mr. Smeaton was immersed, did not prevent him from faithfully and affectionately discharging the duties he owed to society and his family. His Reports, published in three quarto volumes, constitute a storehouse of most valuable information for architects and engineers.

30th, 1829, died Sir H. DAVY at Genoa. Of all modern scientific men, no one has done more than Sir H. to render the investigations of the hidden laws of nature serviceable to the comforts and conveniences of life. Though the fame of his brilliant discoveries will always attract the admiration of mankind, yet the laborious, patient, and resolute mind which he brought to his investigations, renders his life a source of practical and striking instruction. When a boy, instead of waiting to be stimulated to the employment of his time by older and more sagacious persons than himself, and instead of offering as an excuse for idleness, that he was without the common opportunities of profitable occupation, he formed opportunities for himself, and laid the foundation of his reputation by wandering about the shores of Cornwall, and thus studying the great book of nature. His invention of the safety lamp is remarkable as being one of the very few discoveries that were not accidental and indirect results; it was arrived at by experiments professedly aiming at that object.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

species of eruption which affects grocers, bricklayers, and washerwomen, and goes by the name of the grocer's or bricklayer's itch, according to the business of the patient. It is of little consequence how we designate almost any disease of the skin; since the varieties which the learned have so elaborately defined are, generally speaking (when unconnected with internal diseases), only greater or less degrees of inflammation. The cure of this itch, which is sometimes very troublesome, is brought about by low diet, by aperients, by using cold applications of weak Goulard's lotion; or a wash consisting of three parts of water, one of spirits, and one of vinegar. This applied on lint will diminish the irritation. The state of the patient labouring under a disease of this kind, seldom is such as to cause any great uneasiness; but should there be any appearance of fever, or should the methods recommended fail in their effect, medical advice should at once be resorted to. It is very probable that both grocers and bricklayers would avoid these diseases by washing their hands frequently during their business, since it is only by the irritation of particles uncongenial with the texture of the skin that eruptions are produced. Washing the hands, therefore, would afford a reasonable expectation of impunity, even in the most unfavourable cases of exposure to this species of disease. The eruption called the nettle rash is very often produced by taking a sort of food which does not agree with the stomach. It often follows from eating muscles, and some painful instances of it have resulted from

this cause. There are cases likewise of its occurring in consequence of the eating of other shell fish, and indeed of an excessive indulgence in the consumption of the most wholesome food, but especially from the intemperate use of spirits. The remedy here is indicated in the cause.

Dyers, along with some other liabilities peculiar to their calling, are exposed to the mischievous effects of a new substance, which has lately been introduced into the business of dyeing, and which from its powerful influence is likely to have more extensive use when more generally known. The substance is a preparation of the modern metal called chrome; the form in which it is used in Glasgow at present for dyeing, is named bi-chromate. When this salt was first used, the workmen incautiously immersed their hands in a strong solution of it. Large and very troublesome sores soon appeared on their hands and arms. The sores spread deeply and widely, and in some cases made holes through the arms and hands. Grown wiser by experience, dyers now guard against the influence of a solution of bi-chromate. In manufactures where salts of barytes are used, it is of consequence to know that the carbonate is poisonous in small doses. In Lancashire, on a particular estate where this substance abounds, dogs have been known to be poisoned by merely licking the dust of the carbonate. Chemical factories abound with vapours that are highly injurious to health, and even life. The men who are obliged to remain habitually in an atmosphere of chlorine are subject to

- ☾ Last Quarter, 3d day, at 3 h. 20 m. afternoon.
 ☾ New Moon, 10th day, at 6 h. 51 m. morning.
 ☽ First Quarter, 17th day, at 4 h. 0 m. morning.
 ☾ Full Moon, 25th day, at 7 h. 0 m. morning.

Day.	Sun's R.A.			Sun's Dec.	
	h	m	s	°	'
1	4	34	14	22	N. 0
7	4	58	2	22	43
13	5	23	42	23	12
19	5	48	38	23	26
25	6	13	35	23	25

☾ enters ☽ 22d day, at 5 h. 39 m. morning.

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.			Time on clock at Sun's noon.			MOON					
			h	m	s	h	m	s	Rises.		Souths.		Sets.	
1	W	Nicomede	3	54	9	11	57	21	morn.		4m	19	9m	2
2	Th	Corpus Christi	3	53	9		57	30	0	14	5	7	10	6
3	F		3	52	9		57	39	0	43	5	55	11	17
4	S	½ sets 0 31 mo.	3	51	9		57	49	1	10	6	44	0 a	29
5	SUN	1 S. af. Tr. D. CUMB. B.	3	50	9	11	57	39	1	35	7	33	1	44
6	M	3 ret. [Bonif.	3	49	9		58	9	2	1	8	24	3	3
7	Tu	¾ rises 11 52 aft.	3	48	9		58	20	2	29	9	18	4	22
8	W	♂ sets 10 47 aft.	3	48	9		58	31	3	0	10	14	5	42
9	Th	♀ sets 11 5 aft.	3	48	9		58	43	3	39	11	13	6	59
10	F	♂ rises 3 15 mo. 4 ret.	3	47	9	11	58	54	4	21	0 a	15	8	15
11	S	ST. BARNABAS.	3	46	9		59	6	5	15	1	17	9	19
12	SUN	2 SUNDAY AFF. TRINITY	3	46	9		59	18	6	17	2	18	10	13
13	M	Trinity Term ends	3	45	9		59	31	7	27	3	16	10	55
14	Tu		3	45	9		59	43	8	39	4	11	11	29
15	W	½ sets 11 43 aft.	3	44	9	11	59	56	9	50	5	1	11	57
16	Th	¾ rises 11 20 aft.	3	44	9	12	0	8	11	1	5	49	morn.	
17	F	St. Alban	3	44	9		0	21	0 a	9	6	33	0	22
18	S	♂ sets 10 24 aft.	3	44	9		0	34	1	15	7	17	0	45
19	SUN	3 SUN. AFTER TRINITY	3	43	9		0	47	2	20	8	0	1	8
20	M	Trs. Edw. K. W. Sax.	3	43	9	12	1	0	3	24	8	43	1	30
21	Tu	Longest Day	3	43	9		1	13	4	26	9	27	1	54
22	W		3	43	9		1	26	5	28	10	12	2	20
23	Th	♀ sets 10 45 aft.	3	43	9		1	38	6	28	10	58	2	50
24	F	NAT. JOHN BAPT. Mids.	3	43	9		1	51	7	23	11	46	3	25
25	S	[Day	3	43	9	12	2	4	8	14	morn.		4	5
26	SUN	4 S. AFF. TR. K. WILL	3	43	9		2	17	9	0	0	34	4	54
27	M	[IV. ACCESS	3	44	9		2	29	9	39	1	23	5	48
28	Tu	K. WILL. IV. PROCL.	3	44	9		2	41	10	12	2	12	6	49
29	W	St. PETER	3	44	9		2	54	10	43	3	0	7	52
30	Th	♂ rises 2 35 mo.	3	45	9	12	3	6	11	10	3	58	9	0

Song Birds. — During this and the next month the Woodlark is wholly silent. — Young birds of the Sylvia tribe, Nightingales, Whinchats, &c. may be caught now. — The Lesser Pettichaps, which is amongst the first of the birds that visit us in spring, may be seen at this time flying from branch to branch, in orchards or copses; and in fine weather their employment is catching gnats and small flies, and the different sorts of aphids which infest trees and plants in summer. It should be remembered, that these birds are great friends of the gardener. They have the faculty of penetrating to the larvæ of the several species of tortrix which repose on the leaves of the buds as they are unfolded. — The Wood Wren Mr. Sweet thinks as well worthy of being kept in a cage or aviary as any one of the species. Let the young birds be fledged in the nest; place the nest then in a little basket with covers, nearly filled with moss: feed them with the preparation of moist hemp and bread (see November).

3d, 1657, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Dr HARVEY, died; and as this grand result of enquiry was the produce of great ingenuity, indefatigable application, and sound reasoning, we may contemplate it as one of the ennobling services which mind has rendered to physical nature. For the sake of the character of the men who were contemporaries of Harvey, and to whose disgrace, if it were true, it has been generally believed that Harvey, after his discovery, lost his practice—we may mention, that later and more authentic researches have shown that the decline of his professional business was to be attributed to circumstances of a very different nature indeed. Harvey showed, in a very striking manner, that interest for the improvement of his countrymen which is ever a favourite design with great minds. He bequeathed his patrimonial estate to his professional associates, which, to this day, maintains the expenses of the Harveian festival amongst the physicians.

2d, 1829, died at an advanced age, at Plasnewydd, in Wales, Lady ELEANOR BUTLER, a partner in a case of enduring friendship of which we have no parallel in modern times. When young, Miss Butler and Miss Ponsonby, both highly connected, and with brilliant opportunities of enjoying life, found themselves so identically situated in circumstances, that they resolved to complete the union which fortune, in the first place, seemed to suggest. They were born in the same city (Dublin), and on the same day,—and both became orphans at the same period. They agreed to live together; and passing over to Wales, they fixed on a romantic residence in one of the valleys of Llangothlen, where they cultivated the beautiful arts, and led a career of rural happiness. They did not, however, seclude themselves from society; but interchanged the civilities of elegant life with their polished neighbours; wisely believing, no doubt, that occasional experience of the doubtful pleasures of fashionable life would tend to confirm their first impression of the superior happiness of the retired one. Forty years of association did not find them less ardently attached than they were in their youth.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

acidities and other stomach complaints. They never become fat; and workmen who have been fat at the beginning of their engagement are soon pulled down. This latter fact, however, is by no means a certain criterion of the unhealthiness of the business; and we are informed, that in a chemical factory at Belfast, where the men are exposed to chlorine constantly, several have lived to an advanced age. Not long ago, indeed, one of them died at eighty years of age, as the proprietor informed Dr. Christison. It is an interesting fact, (says the latter authority,) that during the epidemic fever which raged in Ireland from 1816 to 1819, the people of the above manufactory were exempt from it.

As to workmen who are employed about *sewers, drains, recesses* for natural deposits, and *excavations* in earthy soils, there is a great deal of most necessary knowledge to be diffused for their own information and for that of their employers. The noxious exhalation which proceeds from these places is called sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and its fatal power—far the most violent of that of all the gases—may be judged of, when we mention that pure air, if impregnated with only a fifteen hundredth part of its own quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, will, when breathed by a bird, cause the almost instant extinction of life. It is of the first consequence for labourers, and indeed all persons, to know, that the inhalation of vapours proceeding from the bodies of those who have died from the effects of sulphuretted gas, is almost as fatal to life as the vapour that issues from the sewer itself. When even breathed to a small extent, these vapours from the body bring on colic, pains of the chest, nausea, &c. The way in which this

gas may be detected, is by exposing to it a piece of filtering paper moistened with a solution of lead. The change in the colour of the paper to blackness indicates this gas. Lights will burn in it with brilliancy. This gas, however, is rarely so concentrated as to be able to produce all these violent symptoms; and perhaps, as an agent of death, it is not so generally active as carbonic acid gas,—an element that is, we may say, more familiar to us. This gas is evolved from burning fuel, from tubs in which fermentation is going on, from lime-kilns, from mines, and caverns; and it is extricated in great quantities in crowded rooms where there is no means of ventilation. Gardeners have died in consequence of sleeping in green-houses, where an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas is created by the exhalation from the plants. Mixtures of gases are produced very often in our houses, which, in the case of a deprivation of fresh air, cause very bad symptoms in the human subject. Thus, the vapour of oil produces intense headache, and the emanations from the burning of a snuff of candle have the same effect. The gas given out by burning coals is extremely noxious, but it differs from the fatal vapour of charcoal by its irritating the lungs; an effect which arises from the presence of sulphurous acid gas in the coals. It is supposed that the singular symptoms produced on the miners at Leadhills in 1817, as also upon a later occasion, and again on the coal miners who worked near a burning mine belonging to the Devon Company, were produced by the mixed action of carbonic acid gas with sulphurous acid gas. In those cases the lights continued to burn, and the men had been at work for some time before they felt the approach of the paroxysms, which

- ☾ Last Quarter, 2d day, at 11 h. 40 m. afternoon.
 ☾ New Moon, 9th day, at 1 h. 48 m. afternoon.
 ☽ First Quarter, 16th day, at 6 h. 3 m. afternoon.
 ☼ Full Moon, 24th day, at 9 h. 5 m. afternoon.

☉ enters ♍ 23d day, at 4 h. 29 m. afternoon.

Day.	Sun's R. A.			Sun's Dec.	
	h	m	s	°	'
1	6	38	28	23	N. 10
7	7	3	13	22	40
13	7	27	46	21	56
19	7	52	1	20	58
25	8	15	57	19	47

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.		Time on clock at Sun's noon.	MOON		
			h	m		Rises.	Souths.	Sets.
1	F	☾ sets 10 39 aft.	3	45	12	3 17	11 a 34	4 m 35
2	S	Visitation B. V. M.	3	45	9	3 29	11 59	5 23
3	SUN	5 S. AFT. TRIN. Dog days	3	45	9	3 41	morn.	6 12
4	M	Frs. St. Martin [beg.	3	46	9	3 52	0 23	7 3
5	Tu	Oxf. Act. Cam. Com.	3	47	9	12 4	0 52	7 56
6	W	Old Midsum. Day	3	48	9	4 13	1 25	8 52
7	Th	Tho. à Becket	3	49	9	4 23	2 6	9 51
8	F	Cambridge Term ends	3	49	9	4 33	2 54	10 52
9	S	Oxford Term ends	3	50	9	4 43	3 53	11 34
10	SUN	6th SUN. AFT. TRINITY	3	51	9	12 4	4 52	0 a 54
11	M	☽ rises 9 30 aft.	3	52	9	5 0	6 11	1 51
12	Tu	☾ sets 9 22 aft.	3	53	9	5 9	7 24	2 45
13	W	☽ sets 9 59 aft.	3	54	9	5 16	8 35	3 35
14	Th	☽ rises 3 13 mo.	3	55	9	5 24	9 43	4 23
15	F	Swithin	3	56	9	12 5	30 10	5 8
16	S		3	57	9	5 37	0 a 2	5 52
17	SUN	7 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	3	58	9	5 43	1 8	6 35
18	M	☾ sets 9 33 aft.	3	59	9	5 48	2 11	7 19
19	Tu		4	1	8	5 52	3 14	8 4
20	W	Margaret	4	2	8	12 5	56 4	15 8
21	Th	☽ rises 8 48 aft.	4	3	8	6 0	5 11	9 37
22	F	Magdalen	4	5	8	6 3	6 5	10 26
23	S	☽ sets 8 52 aft.	4	6	8	6 6	6 53	11 15
24	SUN	8 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	4	7	8	6 7	7 35	morn.
25	M	St. James. Ds. Camb. b.	4	8	8	12 6	9 8	12 0
26	Tu	St. Anne	4	9	8	6 9	8 44	0 54
27	W	☽ sets 9 23 aft.	4	11	8	6 9	9 11	1 42
28	Th	☽ sets 8 22 aft.	4	12	8	6 9	9 38	2 30
29	F		4	14	8	6 8	10 2	3 19
30	S	☾ sets 8 48 aft.	4	15	8	12 6	10 28	4 7
31	SUN	9 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	4	17	8	6 4	10 55	4 56

Song Birds. — This is the sitting time for the second brood of Larks. — The Sedge Warbler, and any birds you may have of the Sylvia kind, should have plenty of washing water. A bath three or four times a day at this time is enough for them; and then the water should be taken away. — Insects should be supplied to birds now. — The Nightingales, and all the Sylvia genus, are very fond of insects. They delight in the insects which may be procured in abundance at this time on the leaves and stalk of dahlias and French margolds, and maggots from decomposed meat. You should take care to keep fine gravel in the cages, because the swallowing of it seems, as far as we can ascertain, to be essential to the due trituration of the food between the opposing surfaces of the gizzard. Birds that are not allowed to eat fine gravel, very soon display the want of it in the falling off of their condition.

7th, 1826, Sir S. RAFFLES died. His elevation from the humblest condition to one of the very highest in the Indian service, was the consequence of that unflinching perseverance which often serves a man instead of genius and patrimony, and of an integrity which was proof against every species of corruption, from whatever quarter it might have come. Whilst filling one of the highest offices in India, which demanded his utmost care and assiduity, he still was able to find time for indulging in his favourite study of natural history. He formed miniature museums — and made zoological collections that served the purpose of gratifying his own taste, and affording amusement to his young family. Every lover of living nature in England is a debtor to Sir S. Raffles, inasmuch as by his liberal benefaction of zoological specimens he laid the foundation of that beautiful resort in the Regent's Park, which has had the effect of extensively diffusing a taste for the study of such objects. Sir Stamford, though his time was chiefly given up to public affairs, contrived to enjoy, on a very extensive scale, the pure blessings of domestic life.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN, &c.

nearly proved fatal to most of them; and which left a train of complaints of the most unpleasant kind amongst the unhappy people.

Auctioneers, public singers, public speakers, and if we may venture to consult for the convenience of *preachers and advocates*, they too, are subject to a very inconvenient annoyance, not absolutely deserving the name of disease, — we mean hoarseness. If it depend on weakness or relaxation, then stimulants ought to be employed. Some individuals, in catching cold, lose their voices completely. The application of Cayenne pepper in such cases to the tonsils in the back of the mouth has produced immediate relief. This is the best remedy that can be used; though gargles of port wine or oak bark, made strong, will be of service. We have heard that a distinguished theatrical performer, who has often undertaken the fatiguing enterprise of doing the whole duty of the stage during the evening by himself, slips a lozenge into his mouth at intervals, which has Cayenne pepper for its principal ingredient.

The deformity of the spine, legs, arms, &c. of *chimney-sweepers*, generally, if not wholly, proceeds from the circumstance of their being obliged, not only to go up chimneys at an age when their bones are in a growing state, but likewise by that of being compelled to carry bags of soot by far too heavy for their tender years and limbs.

Chimney-sweepers are very subject to inflammation of the eye-lids; and not unfrequently weakness of sight, in consequence of such inflammation. Cancer is another and most formidable disease; especially that which, by way of distinction, is called the Chimney-sweepers' Cancer.

Cancers of the lips are not so general. Chimney-sweepers are, from their being out at all hours, and in all weathers, very liable to cough and inflammation of the chest. As objects of charitable consideration, we have thought it right to mention the case of the chimney-sweepers.

Tobacco manufacturers, or persons employed in the tobacco dealing, are subject to a great variety of diseases. Pulmonary consumption is the principal; then they are liable to inflammation of the eyes, eruptions, and scurvy. But, on the other

hand, scrofula or ague seldom attacks them, and still more rarely are nervous affections found amongst them. In France, the experienced physicians seem to agree that scrofula is approximating more and more to the character of being a peculiar disease of the silk manufacturers. The remedies for the diseases of tobacco manufacturers require the care of a physician in administering them. The state of the tobacco manufacturers in France, which comprises a population of 4000 persons, was, in 1829, investigated most narrowly by two physicians. The results were, that the workmen very soon became habituated to the atmosphere of the factories; and that upon the whole they are as healthy and long lived as other tradesmen.

We are informed by Dr. Knight, who has paid much attention to the subject, that the *Sheffield grinders* are liable to a very peculiar and disastrous train of complaints. He says, that some of the goods are ground on dry, others on wet grind-stones; and there is a third class ground both wet and dry. Altogether the grinders amount to about 2500; of this number, about 150 are fork-grinders; these grind dry, and die from twenty-eight to thirty-two years of age. The razor-grinders grind both wet and dry, and they die from forty to forty-five years of age. The table-knife-grinders work on wet stones, and they live to betwixt forty and fifty years of age. Towards the close of the last century, it was found that the business of grinding had so much increased, that the grinding-wheels already established were insufficient. It was impossible to add to their number, and in 1786 the steam engine was resorted to. A great revolution accordingly took place in the circumstances of the grinder. He worked in a small low room, where there were eight or ten stones, and sometimes as many as sixteen persons employed at one time. The doors and windows were kept almost constantly closed; a great quantity of dust was evolved from so many stones, and there was scarcely any circulation of air to carry it away. The steam engine, unlike the stream that had formerly supplied his wheel, allowed him no season of relaxation; it worked on an average eleven hours in the day, and six days in

☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, at 5 h. 42 m. morning.	D. y.	Sun's R. A.	Sun's Dec.
☾ New Moon, 7th day, at 10 h. 3 m. afternoon.		h m s	° ' "
☾ First Quarter, 15th day, at 10 h. 21 m. morning.	1	8 43 25	18 N. 10
☾ Full Moon, 23d day, at 10 h. 6 m. morning.	7	9 6 35	16 35
☾ Last Quarter, 30th day, at 10 h. 48 m. morning.	13	9 29 24	14 51
	19	9 51 53	12 53
	25	9 14 5	10 57

☉ enters ♍ 23d day, at 11 h. 1 m. afternoon.

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.	Time on clock at Sun's noon.	MOON					
			h m h	h m s	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.			
1	M	Lammas Day	4 13 8	12 6 1	11 a 24	5 m 48	0 a 49			
2	Tu	☾ sets 8 33 aft.	4 20 8	5 5	morn.	6 41	2 10			
3	W	☾ rises 7 56 aft.	4 21 8	5 54	0 1	7 38	3 26			
4	Th	☾ sets 8 20 aft.	4 23 8	5 49	0 41	8 36	4 37			
5	F	☾ sets 8 54 aft.	4 25 8	12 5 44	1 36	9 36	5 39			
6	S	Transfiguration	4 26 8	5 38	2 37	10 37	6 32			
7	SUN	10 SUN. AFF. TRINITY	4 28 8	5 32	3 46	11 34	7 15			
8	M	[Name of Jesus]	4 30 8	5 25	4 59	0 a 31	7 51			
9	Tu	☾ sets 8 12 aft.	4 31 8	5 18	6 13	1 24	8 21			
10	W	St. Lawrence	4 33 8	12 5 10	7 25	2 15	8 47			
11	Th	Dog Days end	4 35 8	5 1	8 37	3 1	9 11			
12	F		4 37 8	4 52	9 47	3 46	9 35			
13	S	Q. ADELAIDE B. Old L.	4 38 8	4 42	10 55	4 31	9 58			
14	SUN	11 SUN. AFF. TRIN. [D.]	4 40 8	4 31	11 59	5 15	10 22			
15	M	Assumption B. V. M.	4 42 8	12 4 21	1 a 3	6 0	10 49			
16	Tu		4 44 8	4 9	2 4	6 46	11 22			
17	W	DS. OF KENT BORN	4 45 8	3 57	3 3	7 33	11 59			
18	Th	☾ sets 7 40 aft.	4 47 8	3 44	3 58	8 21	morn.			
19	F	☾ sets 4 2 mo.	4 49 8	3 31	4 49	9 10	0 42			
20	S	☾ sets 7 37 aft.	4 51 8	12 3 18	5 33	10 0	1 31			
21	SUN	12 SUN. AF. TRIN. KING	4 53 8	3 4	6 12	10 50	2 27			
22	M	[WILL. IV. B.]	4 55 8	2 49	6 47	11 40	3 30			
23	Tu		4 56 8	2 34	7 17	morn.	4 38			
24	W	St. BARTHOLOMEW	4 58 8	2 18	7 44	0 30	5 49			
25	Th	☾ sets 7 48 aft.	5 0 7	12 2 3	8 11	1 19	7 2			
26	F	☾ sets 7 34 aft.	5 2 7	1 46	8 37	2 8	8 17			
27	S		5 4 7	1 30	9 4	2 59	9 32			
28	SUN	13 S. AF. TRIN. St. Au-	5 6 7	1 12	9 34	3 50	10 48			
29	M	St. Jn. Bapt. beh. [gu. l.]	5 8 7	0 55	10 8	4 43	0 a 4			
30	Tu		5 9 7	0 37	10 47	5 38	1 18			
31	W		5 11 7	0 19	11 32	6 34	2 30			

Sing Birds.—The Nightingale may be caught at this time (see April); and if you succeed in catching young ones, you may expect them to sing in November.—The Greater Pettichaps leaves this climate now. It is hard to catch them, but they are worth the pains that are required to get possession of them. They sing all the year round. They should be fed now in cages, with fruit, such as cherries, raspberries, &c.—The migratory song birds, taught by instinct that this is the time of departure, show the greatest restlessness now. “Their restlessness,” says Mr. Sweet, “seems to come on them all at once, and generally in the evening; when they are sitting, seemingly quite composed, they start up suddenly, and flutter their wings. By their always wishing to fly upwards,” continues our authority, “it may be supposed, that when they first take their flight, they mount directly upwards to a great height.”

3d, 1793, died Sir RICHARD ARKWRIGHT, one of the most stimulating examples of industry that this country has produced. He began life as a barber in Bolton-le-Moors; and travelled to purchase hair. The country about him being the chief seat of cotton manufactories, he was repeatedly struck with the complaints, of those engaged in them, of the deficient supply of cotton yarn. He set about contriving a plan to remedy this imperfection. He knew nothing whatever of machinery in theory or practice; yet he felt within him an extraordinary confidence that he should discover a means of improving the supply of cotton yarn; and thus did he manifest one of the grand characteristics of genius and comprehension of mind. After disappointments perhaps unprecedented, and difficulties which scarcely any man but himself could overcome, he succeeded, step by step, in very nearly perfecting that wonderful machine, the spinning frame; which takes away all trouble from man in the manufacture of cotton, except the mere feeding it with the raw material. He likewise completed machines for carding and roving; but the patent which he obtained for these "inventions" was cancelled by the Courts. He rose to a great height of fortune, and proved himself worthy of his elevation. For this he was indebted, not more to his talent for discovery, and ingenious combinations, than to the systematic plan which he introduced and continued in his vast establishments. This plan was all his own, and the most flattering testimony which it could receive was given to it; viz. it was generally adopted, and remains to this day in our principal manufactories.

25th, 1819, died JAMES WATT. Were this illustrious inventor (we may so call the man who made the sort of practical application of steam power that was effected by Mr. Watt) to look out from his grave now, and behold the natural results of his own ingenuity and enterprise, changing the whole face of society by the facilities of communication of which those results have been the parent, he would find only such a recompence as, it is just to say, that such a man would best appreciate. The life of James Watt is too important a chapter in the history of the country not to be familiar to all persons; but we can never sufficiently often bring before our minds the lofty courage and the noble confidence in himself which, in spite of adverse advice and many disappointments, urged him on to success. His invention was depreciated by one of the greatest engineers of his day, Smeaton; — depreciated, we mean, not as a theory, but as a practical power in the arts: and the first experiments which Mr. Watt made with steam absorbed much time and capital, without offering any certain prospect of a speedy return. His history likewise strikingly exposes the impolicy of the patent laws; for there is reason to believe, that had a just appreciation of his own interests been consistent with the exposure to which the taking out of a patent necessarily leads, we should have a larger legacy of useful discoveries from the mind of James Watt than we now possess. The man, whether rich or poor, whom the study of Watt's life does not stimulate to the unwearied exercise of his best energies, must have neither a soul to feel, nor an intellect capable of being roused into laudable activity.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

the week. The grinders began to reside more generally in the town; most of them lived near their respective wheels; their habits became less temperate; whilst the steady and industrious, having now an opportunity of working as much as they pleased, died at an earlier age than even the idle and dissipated. So general has the destructive malady peculiar to them become of late years, that the result of some enquiries made in 1822 showed, that out of 2500 grinders, there were not *thirty-five* who had arrived at the age of *fifty*, and perhaps not double that number who had reached the age of *forty-five*; and out of more than *eighty* fork-grinders, exclusive of boys, it was reported that there was not a single individual *thirty-six* years old. This statement was put forth for the purpose of inviting the proposal of an adequate remedy; it is unfortunately beyond our power to offer one on the occasion. The mortality which the occupation produces, is caused by a series of combining causes which it is probable that no medicine will be able to remove. For some useful hints on this subject, with a description of Mr.

Abraham's magnetic mask, and other apparatus, see No. 371, *Mechanic's Magazine*.

Vapour Bath.—Few people, says an experienced physician, either in London or elsewhere, have any idea of the ease with which they may obtain, at any time, a vapour bath; an article, perhaps, little inferior in importance and real utility to all the drugs of the apothecaries' shops taken collectively. Nothing more is, in this case, required, but for the patient to sit upon some sticks or laths over a small washing-tub, about half full of water near the boiling heat, with a blanket or two thrown over his head and shoulders, and extending to the floor all around the tub. This will retain the steam about the patient's body, and soon produce a universal sweat. This simple method, available even to the poorest families, is, in every respect, equal to the most complex and costly apparatus for obtaining a vapour bath. It is not only adapted to the application of watery vapour or steam, but answers equally with any other for fumigation with the gases, as of sulphur, chlorine, mercury, &c.; and for these purposes, it is only necessary that a

- New Moon, 6th day, at 8 h. 33 m. morning.
 ☾ First Quarter, 14th day, at 4 h. 42 m. morning.
 ○ Full Moon, 21st day, at 9 h. 56 m. afternoon.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 28th day, at 4 h. 28 m. afternoon.

Day.	Sun's R. A.			Sun's Dec.	
	h	m	s	°	'
1	10	39	37	8	N. 29
7	11	1	20	6	16
13	11	22	56	4	0
19	11	44	29	1	41
25	12	6	2	0	S. 39

☉ enters ♌ 23d day, at 7 h. 46 m. afternoon.

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.			Time on clock at Sun's noon.			MOON					
			h	m	s	h	m	s	Rises.		Souths.		Sets.	
1	Th	Giles	5	13	7	12	0	0	morn.	7	m 32	3	a 34	
2	F	London burnt, 1666 O. S.	5	15	7	11	59	42	0	32	8	32	4	29
3	S	½ rises 4 46 mo.	5	17	7		59	23	1	36	9	30	5	15
4	SUN	14 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5	19	7		59	4	2	47	10	26	5	55
5	M	Old Bartholomew	5	21	7	11	58	45	3	59	11	19	6	26
6	Tu	¾ sets 2 43 mo.	5	23	7		58	25	5	12	0 a	10	6	55
7	W	Enurchus	5	24	7		58	5	6	25	0	59	7	19
8	Th	Nativity B. V. M.	5	26	7		57	45	7	36	1	45	7	47
9	F	♂ sets 6 45 aft.	5	28	7		57	25	8	43	2	30	8	9
10	S	♀ sets 6 47 aft.	5	30	7	11	57	5	9	52	3	16	8	31
11	SUN	15 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5	32	7		56	44	10	57	4	1	8	58
12	M	♀ sets 6 40 aft.	5	34	7		56	23	0 a	0	4	47	9	27
13	Tu		5	36	7		56	2	1	0	5	34	10	2
14	W	Holy Cross	5	38	7		55	42	1	57	6	21	10	43
15	Th		5	40	7	11	55	21	2	49	7	10	11	29
16	F		5	42	7		54	59	3	37	7	59	morn.	
17	S	Lambert	5	44	7		54	38	4	18	8	49	0	23
18	SUN	16 S. AF. TRIN. Geo. I.	5	46	7		54	17	4	54	9	39	1	25
19	M	[& II. land.	5	48	7		53	56	5	25	10	29	2	29
20	Tu		5	50	7	11	53	35	5	55	11	19	3	39
21	W	St. MATTHEW. EMB. W.	5	52	7		53	14	6	22	morn.		4	53
22	Th	½ rises 3 52 mo.	5	54	7		52	53	6	48	0	10	6	8
23	F	¾ sets 1 35 mo.	5	56	7		52	32	7	15	1	0	7	23
24	S	♂ sets 6 8 aft.	5	58	7		52	11	7	43	1	52	8	43
25	SUN	17 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	0	6	11	51	50	8	16	2	46	10	1
26	M	St. Cyprian. Old Holy R.	6	2	6		51	30	8	55	3	42	11	18
27	Tu	♀ sets 5 31 aft.	6	4	6		51	9	9	40	4	39	0 a	30
28	W	♂ sets 5 32 aft.	6	6	6		50	49	10	35	5	37	1	37
29	Th	Sr. MICHAEL	6	8	6		50	30	11	37	6	36	2	35
30	F	St. Jerome	6	10	6	11	50	10	morn.		7	33	3	26

Song Birds. — The Sylvia genus depart about this time. — The Pippit, a small species of Lark, begins to fly, and in succession the Woodlark, Linnet, Goldfinch, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, begin to fly. They are chiefly on the wing from daybreak to noon, and the bird-catchers then go home with their nets. — Nightingales require to be fed in winter with insects; and no small quantity of that sort of food may now be procured and preserved. — The Musca tenax will be found in large quantities at this time on dahlias, French and African marigolds, and plants belonging to the Composite. The ivy-leaves will afford the Musca vomitoria in plenty. These insects should be put loosely in a bag, and they should be looked to lest they get mouldy. The maggots, which the heat of the weather breeds in meat, &c. might also be collected and preserved in a dry place.

20th, 1815, died WILLIAM HUTTON, of Birmingham. From the obscurity of a cotton weaver, this distinguished individual raised himself to opulence and fame, not so much by the splendour of his genius as by an uninterrupted course of well-directed industry. His house in town, and his villa in the country, were destroyed during the disgraceful riots of 1791: but he has left several literary monuments of the acquirements and the mental strength which a self-taught man may attain.

27th, 1752, died JAMES BRINDLEY; a man who first showed the practicability of multiplying canal communication to the extent that it has been carried in this country. The reputation attached to one who has done such service was acquired under the pressure of the difficulties which a working millwright, for such was Brindley, must have felt. His success in devising and executing schemes of navigation was owing to the faculty of abstracting himself from all exterior impressions, and giving himself up entirely to calculation. Hence he relinquished all recreations; in every difficulty he retired to bed, and lay there meditating until he had solved it. He never used pen and ink; but he left a memorable example of the power of genius under good discipline.

7th, 1830, died ED. HOBSON, of Manchester. This man had been employed as a sort of upper servant in a respectable manufacturing establishment; the duties of which he discharged to the complete satisfaction of those whom he served. He had received but a very limited education; yet, with this disadvantage, and notwithstanding the necessity of attending to his master's affairs, he found it practicable, in the employment of his leisure hours, to become an accurate botanist, a mineralogist, geologist, and entomologist; that is, to accumulate that knowledge almost by stealth and by contrivance, which others, with the full command of their time, will not make an effort to acquire. He has published a work entitled *Musci Britannici*, which has obtained the approbation of learned naturalists. He also made collections with the most indefatigable zeal. — A man performing acts beyond his station is admired as a wander in his day; but he has merely done what a thousand others, possessed of as much or more abilities, could perform if they chose. Moral qualities exercise the greatest influence over physical ones. A man, with the minimum of capacity to serve his species, will, under the influence of a strong desire to do so, effect more good than he, who, with unbounded means of conferring benefits, wants the inclination to bestow them.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN, &c.

heated stone, or iron, be laid at the bottom of the tub on a cold brick (to prevent its burning), and the sulphur, &c. be sprinkled upon it, when the gas will be evolved, and surround the patient's body. These fumigations are amongst the most powerful auxiliaries in the cure of chronic rheumatism, and in glandular obstructions, liver complaints, and enlargement of the spleen; and they have extraordinary efficacy, along with proper internal remedies, in the removal of leprosy, scorbutic, and various cutaneous disorders.

Catarrhs and coughs are relieved by aqueous vapours received with the breath; expectoration is thus assisted in humoral asthmas, and the same is conducive to the healing of ulcers of various kinds. Moreover, in fevers, and inflammatory states of the liver, spleen and bowels, in dysentery and dry belly-ache, the advantages derivable from the vapour-bath are incalculable.

Female servants, who are allowed to do much business while kneeling, are subject to a complaint of the knee. The membrane called the synovial is particularly tender, and an ill-treated inflammation of it will produce great injury; perhaps the ultimate loss of the limb. The first appearance of swelling should be vigorously met by cupping, leeches, or bleeding.

Of all the unhappy persons whose employment is calculated to injure health and abridge life, those who are employed upon *lead and its preparations* are the most to be pitied. The painters' colic alone constitutes a large and important

chapter in physic. The preparations of lead taken internally are poisonous; but our business is only with those disorders which it produces by the particles of lead insinuating themselves treacherously into the body by the pores, or by the respiration of the workman. The first stage of the disorder is pain in some part of the alimentary canal; it begins by a gradual process, and the mechanic should ever be alive to the earliest threatenings. Colic comes on, with the whole of that series of symptoms, too common, we are sorry to say, to call for a description of them here. The mechanics subject to this disease are numerous. *Lead miners* are said to be amongst that class; but recent investigations have shown that those who dig and pulverise the ore, though they are subject to complaints of the chest, yet never experience the lead colic, except in those cases where the digger of the ore occasionally works at the smelting furnaces. The most fatal exposure is that in which the workman risks inhaling the fume or dust of lead preparations; and hence the manufacturers of litharge, red lead, and white lead, rarely escape the colic, or, we are happy to say, rarely *used* to escape it; for means of comparative impunity have been established, which in their ultimate perfection will give complete security to this class of workmen. Formerly the furnaces for this species of manufacture were so built that the workmen could not avoid breathing the fine dust of the oxides, when in drawing the

- ☾ New Moon, 5th day, at 9 h. 44 m. afternoon.
 ☽ First Quarter, 13th day, at midnight.
 ○ Full Moon, 21st day, at 8 h. 45 m. morning.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 28th day, at 58 m. bef. 1 h. morning.

Day.	Sun's R. A.			Sun's Dec.	
1	h	m	s	°	'
7	12	27	44	3 S.	0
13	12	49	52	5	1
19	13	11	36	7	56
25	13	35	58	9	49
	13	56	43	11	57

☉ enters ♍ 24th day, at 4 h. 3 m. morning.

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c	Sun rises and sets.			Time on clock at Sun's noon.			MOON			Rises. Souths. Sets.		
			h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s
1	S	Remigius	6	12	6	11	49	51	0 m	43	8 m	29	4 a	5
2	SUN	18 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	14	6		49	52	1	56	9	29	4	36
3	M	♂ rises 3 19 mo.	6	16	6		49	53	3	7	10	12	5	6
4	TU	♀ sets 0 53 mo.	6	17	6		48	55	4	19	11	1	5	31
5	W	♂ rises 5 57 mo.	6	19	6	11	48	57	5	29	11	45	5	55
6	TU	Faith	6	21	6		48	19	6	38	0 a	33	6	20
7	F	♀ rises 6 55 mo.	6	23	6		48	2	7	46	1	19	6	42
8	S	♂ rises 4 47 mo.	6	25	6		47	45	8	55	2	4	7	7
9	SUN	19 S. AF. T.R. St. Denys	6	27	6		47	29	9	58	2	49	7	56
10	M	Oxf. & Cam. T. beg.	6	29	6	11	47	12	10	59	3	36	8	8
11	TU	Old Michaelmas Day	6	31	6		46	57	11	59	4	23	8	45
12	W		6	33	6		46	42	0 a	51	5	11	9	30
13	TH	Trs. of K. Edw. Conf.	6	35	6		46	27	1	40	6	0	10	21
14	F		6	37	6		46	13	2	24	6	49	11	18
15	S		6	39	6	11	45	59	3	1	7	37	morn.	
16	SUN	20 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	41	6		45	46	3	33	8	26	0	18
17	M	Etheldreda	6	42	6		45	34	4	1	9	15	1	25
18	TU	St. LUKE	6	44	6		45	22	4	29	10	5	2	36
19	W	♂ rises 2 30 mo.	6	46	6		45	10	4	54	10	56	3	52
20	TU	♀ sets 11 51 aft.	6	48	6	11	44	59	5	21	11	48	5	8
21	F	♂ rises 5 58 mo.	6	50	6		44	49	5	48	morn.		6	27
22	S	♀ rises 5 11 mo.	6	52	6		44	40	6	20	0	42	7	47
23	SUN	21 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	54	6		44	31	6	57	1	38	9	6
24	M		6	56	6		44	23	7	41	2	36	10	24
25	TU	Crispin	6	58	6	11	44	15	8	32	3	36	11	37
26	W	♂ rises 5 48 mo.	7	0	5		44	9	9	32	4	36	0 a	38
27	TH		7	2	5		44	3	10	40	5	35	1	50
28	F	St. SIMON & St. JUDE	7	4	5		43	58	11	50	6	31	2	12
29	S		7	6	5		43	55	morn.		7	25	2	46
30	SUN	22 SUN. AFT. TRINITY	7	8	5	11	43	50	1	3	8	15	3	16
31	M	Mich. T. 1 ret.	7	9	5		43	47	2	11	9	3	3	41

Song Birds. — In the genus *Sylvia* the bill is straight, weak, slender; nostrils obovate, a little depressed; tongue cloven; middle toe connected underneath to the outer one at the base.

In some parts of England the Bullfinches are called Noops; in others, Thick-bills; and in others, Hoops. They are very docile birds, the hen learning after the pipe or whistle as well as the cock; but its own wild note is not in the least musical. They excel most birds, however, in what is taught them; and they are remarkable for not forgetting what they have once learned, though they should be placed among several other singing birds. Some have been taught to speak several words at command.

4th, 1821. There must be something in the occupation of a millwright that is calculated to call forth the higher powers of the mind; for we have more eminent men in science who began life in that employment, than has been furnished by any other trade. J. RENNIE, first a millwright, who died on this day, had great resolution and unyielding perseverance, and was likely to be successful in devising and executing fabrics of great extent and power of resistance; in this department lay his forte. The improvements in Ramsgate Harbour, the Breakwater at Plymouth, and two of the noblest and most beautiful bridges in the world—Southwark Bridge and the Waterloo—convey to the mind an impression of the victorious power of science that very much resembles the effect of poetry. Though it may be humiliating to us in one respect, it certainly is a most singular circumstance in the history of the greatest enterprises in practical science, which have raised the character and adorned the physical aspect of this country, that scarcely the proportion of a grain to a ton in the planning or the execution of them has been contributed by other than self-taught men. This truth should induce every one to place greater reliance than, in the present state of society, he will be prone to do, on his own native genius; and to banish the notion, that because the forms of education are wanting, he will not be able to execute any task which requires cultivation for its performance. The lives of engineers, and particularly the life of Rennie, should dissipate such unfounded doctrines. Let a man but make up his mind to conquer obstacles, and he may know or do any thing.

On the 6th of this month, 1773, was born a foreigner of royal extraction, who, when he had attained man's estate, saw before him the splendid prospect of an easy and happy life—happy at least as unbounded riches and exalted rank could make it. Political vicissitudes changed the scene; and he was forced to abandon his country and his fortune, and to begin the world in some other region as if he had been only born the son of a peasant. He chose Switzerland; and being (though a kinsman of a royal house not famed for knowledge or wisdom) an excellent scholar, he obtained, as the reward of his merit, proved upon trial (for his rank was unknown),—the situation of tutor in a provincial college. The duties of his office were discharged most satisfactorily to his employers. But even from that part of the world, and such honourable occupations, he was forced to fly; and after dangers and vexations without number, undergone on the Continent and in America, this interesting foreigner fixed his residence, in 1816, at Twickenham, on the Thames. Whilst there, the London Society of Schoolmasters invited him to their anniversary dinner. Not being able to attend the festivity, he sent a handsome contribution, and a still more handsome letter, in which he said that, "among the motives which made him feel an attachment to schoolmasters, was that of having been himself once a member of the profession. It was one of the many vicissitudes of fortune which had fallen to his lot, that, at a period of severe distress and persecution, he had the happiness to be admitted as teacher in a college, where he gave lessons regularly for the term of eight months. He hoped, therefore, that the Society for the Relief of distressed Schoolmasters would permit him to tender his mite as a fellow-schoolmaster." The magnanimous man who thus wrote, and thus acted, is his present Majesty, PHILIPPE the First, elected King of the French by acclamation; Charles X. having, by his violent measures, forfeited the throne, in July 1830.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

furnaces the hot material was raked out on the floor: but now there is a chimney placed over the aperture at which the drawing takes place; and through that conduit a current of air is forced by the agency of the hot material on the floor, and thus the particles are carried off. Moreover, in the white lead factories, the pulverising of that article is carried on under water. Still, another essential improvement remains to be effected in the present mode of rolling, whereby the carbonate of lead is separated from the sheets on which it is spread. This process ought also, if possible, to be conducted under water. That improvement has been carried into effect in one or two factories,—Portobello, for instance,—and the result has been prodigiously in favour of the healthy state of the workmen, compared with the frequent attacks of colic in Hull and other places. With reference to the sufferings of painters from colic, Dr. Christison seems to entertain a very inadequate no-

tion of the number of such cases in London. He tells us that in Edinburgh and Geneva, and other places, the number of painters who are attacked by colic is extremely limited; and the reason of the difference between that class in London and elsewhere on this point seems to us most satisfactorily accounted for by an Edinburgh painter who worked in London. He says that the London painters are kept too many hours at work, and that for the little portion of the day which is at their own disposal they do not think it worth their while to clean themselves. In Paris the disorder is very common amongst painters: out of 279 persons attacked by colic in two years—1776 and 1811—148 were painters, 23 plumbers, 16 potters, 15 porcelain makers, 12 lapidaries, 9 colour grinders, 3 glass blowers, 2 glaziers; and the rest were of miscellaneous trades not connected with lead manufacture. Undoubtedly, in England, the persons working at the trades here mentioned are at-

- ☾ New Moon, 4th day, at 1 h. 38 m. afternoon.
 ☾ First Quarter, 12th day, at 6 h. 46 m. afternoon.
 ☾ Full Moon, 19th day, at 6 h. 57 m. afternoon.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 26th day, at 10 h. 28 m. morning.

Day.	Sun's R. A.			Sun's Dec.	
	h	m	s	°	'
1	14	23	48	14 S.	18
7	14	47	32	16	9
13	15	11	46	17	52
19	15	36	30	19	22
25	16	1	44	20	41

☾ enters ♄ 23d day, at 25 m. before 1 h. morning.

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.			Time on clock at Sun's noon.			MOON					
			h	m	s	h	m	s	Rises.		Souths.		Sets.	
1	Tu	ALL SAINTS	7	11	5	11	43	45	3 m	22	9 m	49	4 a	3
2	W	All Souls. Mich. T. beg.	7	13	5		43	44	4	29	10	34	4	26
3	Th	PRS. SOPHIA BORN	7	15	5		43	43	5	38	11	19	4	49
4	F	K. WILLIAM LANDED	7	16	5		43	44	6	44	0 a	3	5	12
5	S	GUNPOWDER PLOT	7	18	5	11	43	45	7	49	0	48	5	39
6	SUN	23 S. AFT. TRIN. Leon.	7	20	5		43	47	8	53	1	34	6	10
7	M	Mich. Term 2 ret.	7	22	5		43	50	9	53	2	21	6	44
8	Tu	PRS. AUG. SOPH. BORN	7	23	5		43	54	10	49	3	8	7	24
9	W	Lord Mayor's Day	7	25	5		43	58	11	39	3	55	8	11
10	Th	♄ sets 10 37 aft.	7	27	5	11	44	4	0 a	23	4	43	9	6
11	F	St. Martin	7	28	5		44	10	1	2	5	31	10	4
12	S	Camb. T. div. m.	7	30	5		44	17	1	35	6	19	11	8
13	SUN	24 S. AFT. TRIN. Brit.	7	31	5		44	25	2	3	7	6	morn.	
14	M	♂ rises 5 56 mo.	7	33	5		44	33	2	30	7	54	0	16
15	Tu	Machutus	7	35	5	11	44	43	2	55	8	42	1	26
16	W	♀ rises 3 41 mo. 3 ret	7	36	5		44	53	3	20	9	32	2	40
17	Th	Hugh Bp. Lincoln	7	38	5		45	4	3	46	10	24	3	58
18	F	Qu. Eliz. Access.	7	39	5		45	16	4	16	11	19	5	17
19	S	♀ rises 4 23 aft.	7	40	5		45	29	4	49	morn.		6	39
20	SUN	25 S. AFT. TRIN. Edm.	7	42	5	11	45	43	5	29	0	17	7	59
21	M	4 ret. [K. & Mart.	7	44	5		45	57	6	17	1	18	9	15
22	Tu	Cecilia	7	45	5		46	12	7	14	2	20	10	25
23	W	St. Clem. Old St. Mart.	7	47	5		46	28	8	23	3	21	11	24
24	Th	♂ rises 0 25 mo.	7	48	5		46	45	9	34	4	20	0 a	11
25	F	Cath. Mich. T. ends	7	49	5	11	47	3	10	47	5	17	0	48
26	S	♀ rises 9 44 aft.	7	51	5		47	22	11	59	6	9	1	19
27	SUN	ADVENT SUNDAY	7	52	5		47	41	morn.		6	58	1	44
28	M		7	53	5		48	1	1	10	7	44	2	7
29	Tu	♀ rises 3 34 mo.	7	54	5		48	22	2	17	8	29	2	30
30	W	ST. ANDREW	7	55	5	11	48	43	3	23	9	13	2	50

Song Birds. — Birds of the *Sylvia* genus should have their cages in warm places now; but a little fresh air now and then ought to be given them. Their food, in a state of confinement, may be as follows: — Take a handful of hemp-seed — pour a half pint or less of boiling water on it — bruise the seeds with a stick, and put as much of the soft part of bread into it as will make the whole a moist paste. This food should be made fresh every day. They also are fond of lean raw meat. Now, when insects are scarce, the birds will feed very well on a yolk of egg, hard boiled, and crumbled. These birds will be all the better for being kept together during winter; for they will perch close together, and thus preserve the heat in each other.

The London bird-catchers prefer the song of the Kentish Goldfinches to Essex Chaffinches; and some of the Nightingale-fanciers prefer a Surrey bird to those of Middlesex.

On the 8th, 1828, died THOMAS BEWICK; whose consummate genius, as displayed in engraved delineations of living nature, has raised for him an imperishable name: and yet his pursuit of the arts was the result of his own resolution, in opposition to the circumstances in which, from the hour of his birth to his youth, he had been placed. He was the son of a collier in Northumberland, and has been often heard to describe the earliest employment in which he could remember to have been engaged. This was, lying for hours together on his side between dismal strata of coal, by a glimmering and dirty candle, plying the pick with the very hands which afterwards laid the sure foundation of his own immortality. Bewick, in his very childhood, could not be restrained from chalking or scratching some imitation of a natural object; but most commonly he made ludicrous caricatures of the clerk of the parish; the seats of the church, or the smooth surface of the tombstones, furnishing his only canvass. These attempts were so striking, that they procured him the patronage of his village, and he was apprenticed to an engraver on copper and brass. Bewick's genius was, in this situation, most cruelly bound down to the uncongenial task of cutting door-knockers; several of which are now prized as relics by the inhabitants of Newcastle. Whilst an apprentice, also, he was engaged in cutting the blocks for Dr. Hutton's Mensuration. But ill treatment drove Bewick to look out for better fortune; and having emancipated himself from the thralldom of a disagreeable occupation, he gave himself up to engraving on wood; an art which, by his inventions, he raised to extraordinary popularity. Bewick was very successful in the world; but remained humble, assiduous, and strictly attentive to the duties of his station.

15th, 1738, was born Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL; who raised himself, by the most devoted and patient industry, to the rank of the first astronomer of the day, from the humble condition of a musician in a military band. His genius was roused to the magnificent wonders of the science by a perusal of Ferguson's treatise on Astronomy, and he applied all his energies to the construction of a reflecting telescope, such as had been already used by Mr. Short. What diligence must he have employed, what anxiety must he have felt during that tedious process of experiment, and its alternations of hope and disappointment; ultimately, however, crowned with so much success by the production of telescopes of transcendent magnitude and power! The specula which he used were all ground and polished by his own hands; and for his twenty-feet telescope he made no less than eighty specimens, in order to select from them the single speculum which he wanted to use. But the greatest of his achievements in this way was his forty-feet telescope, with a speculum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which he executed under the encouragement of George III. The splendid discoveries which Herschell made in the heavens attest the power of his apparatus. Two facts connected with his life should be imprinted on the mind of every mechanic. The first is, that he began to study astronomy in his fortieth year: the next is, that it was in the teeth of an opinion implied by Newton that Herschell advanced so wonderfully the power of telescopes. In Newton's time *six-inch* reflectors were the highest attainment of art; and that illustrious philosopher pronounced "the improvement of reflecting telescopes to be desperate." But this is not the only instance which bears out the opinion, that it is the destiny of the genius of one age to do that which was declared to be an impossibility by the greatest ornaments of a former one. Herschell's son, a noble branch of a noble vine, is now one of our most successful promoters of the theory and practice of astronomy.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

tacked, and those who sell white or red lead suffer from it. Compositors, from handling the types, are also subject to colic. A physician, who attended a white-lead manufactory for some time, gives the most appalling description of the effects produced by the inhalation of particles of carbonate of lead. The men are debilitated to the last degree; they are short-lived; and this gentleman says, that out of 200 cases of persons affected by colic, not one became a parent. As to the treatment of colic, we believe, that though the medicines employed in different hospitals may vary from each other, all medical men agree that it is only to be met by a combination of purgatives and anodynes. The treatment in a few recent cases may be of interest:—A glass-cutter, on his admission into St. Thomas's Hospital, was ordered a warm bath, ten grains of calomel, four of opium, some castor oil, and one drachm of turpentine,

in succession. He had but little relief. The bath was repeated next day; and a blister was put to the stomach. Extract of henbane was administered; and after that, combined sulphuric acid and tincture of henbane. The patient was nearly well on the sixth day.—A white-lead manufacturer was treated in the Westminster Hospital on the same principle. He took a pill of five grains of calomel and one of opium, with an ounce of castor oil. The same medicines were repeated on the following evening; and afterwards he took a draught of half an ounce of castor oil and three drachms of spirit of turpentine, three times a day. He was soon cured.—Another workman, employed in the same business, entered a few months afterwards. He had worked for some time at the factory, but until the present occasion he never was affected by colic. He now exhibited all the symptoms of both colic and palsy—the limbs power-

- ☾ New Moon, 4th day, at 7 h. 48 m. morning.
 ☾ First Quarter, 12th day, at 11 h. 22 m. morning.
 ☾ Full Moon, 19th day, at 5 h. 11 m. morning.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 26th day, at 49 m. bef. 1 h. morning.

☾ enters ♍ 22d day, at 1 h. 6 m. afternoon.

Day.	Sun's R. A.			Sun's Dec.	
	^h	^m	^s	[°]	[']
1	16	27	26	21	S. 45
7	16	53	31	22	35
13	17	19	54	23	8
19	17	46	29	23	25
25	18	13	8	23	26

M D	W D	Sundays, Anniversaries, &c.	Sun rises and sets.			Time on clock at Sun's noon.			MOON					
			h	m	s	h	m	s	Rises.		Souths.		Sets.	
			h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	Th	☾ rises 11 52 aft.	7	56	5	11	49	5	4m	29	9m	56	3	a 11
2	F	☾ sets 9 22 aft.	7	57	5		49	28	5	35	10	40	3	36
3	S	☿ rises 5 47 mo.	7	58	5		49	51	6	36	11	25	4	4
4	SUN	2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7	59	5		50	15	7	37	0	a 11	4	36
5	M		8	0	4	11	50	40	8	34	0	57	5	16
6	Tu	Nicholas	8	1	4		51	5	9	28	1	45	5	59
7	W	♀ rises 3 36 mo.	8	2	4		51	31	10	16	2	33	6	51
8	Th	Conception B. V. M.	8	3	4		51	57	10	57	3	20	7	48
9	F	☿ sets 4 37 aft.	8	3	4		52	24	11	32	4	6	8	49
10	S		8	4	4	11	52	51	0	a 1	4	53	9	52
11	SUN	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8	4	4		53	18	0	25	5	38	10	59
12	M		8	5	4		53	46	0	48	6	25		morn.
13	Tu	Lucy	8	5	4		54	14	1	9	7	12	0	9
14	W	EMER WEEK	8	6	4		54	43	1	33	8	1	1	21
15	Th	☾ rises 10 54 aft.	8	6	4	11	55	12	2	0	8	52	2	36
16	F	Camb. T. ends. O. Sap.	8	7	4		55	41	2	30	9	46	3	57
17	S	Oxford Term ends	8	7	4		56	10	3	7	10	45	5	18
18	SUN	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8	8	4		56	39	3	52	11	47	6	35
19	M	☿ sets 8 25 aft.	8	8	4		57	9	4	44		morn.	7	50
20	Tu	☿ rises 5 40 mo.	8	8	4	11	57	39	5	46	0	49	8	55
21	W	St. THOMAS.	8	8	4		58	8	6	57	1	52	9	50
22	Th	Shortest Day.	8	8	4		58	38	8	14	2	52	10	35
23	F	♀ rises 3 52 mo.	8	8	4		59	8	9	30	3	48	11	10
24	S	☿ sets 5 19 aft.	8	8	4		59	38	10	44	4	40	11	38
25	SUN	CHRISTMAS DAY	8	8	4	12	0	8	11	54	5	29	0	a 1
26	M	St. STEPHEN	8	7	4		0	38		morn.	6	15	0	24
27	Tu	St. JOHN	8	7	4		1	8	1	2	6	59	0	45
28	W	INNOCENTS	8	7	4		1	38	2	7	7	42	1	7
29	Th		8	7	4		2	7	3	13	8	26	1	30
30	F		8	6	4	12	2	37	4	17	9	10	1	55
31	S	Silvester	8	6	4		3	6	5	18	9	55	2	25

Song Birds. — The Woodlark will sing on the shortest day in the year, if the sun at all appears, although the snow should cover the ground. Mr. Sweet has no doubt that the whole of the British species — Sylvia, to which the Nightingale belongs, will do the same. You may expect that Nightingales, or, indeed, any migratory bird you have, will become restless about twice at least in winter. This is the instinctive agitation depending on the desire to migrate; and the repetition of this restlessness in winter shows that the birds are disposed to change their climate several times at that season. Do not give washing water to your birds more than once a week, and give it in the middle of the day. — The Wood Wren, Grasshopper Warbler, Sedge Warbler, and Reed Warbler, will wash so much in winter, if they have the opportunity, that they will weaken themselves.

7th, 1826, died JOHN FLAXMAN, the celebrated sculptor, and the founder of an enviable fame as a man and an artist, such as has scarcely ever crowned the exertions of any person destined to the noble task of seeking his own fortune. His early life was remarkable for an ardent love of his art, and a steady, virtuous course of conduct. The best feature in his history is, that he never thought the possession of genius an excuse for idleness and eccentricity. By diligence the most unwearied, he mounted to the pinnacle of fame; obtaining, also, the fruits that now, at least, generally accompany it,—and all by the fair, straightforward exercise of the finest faculties for his profession. To his men (says his recent biographer), of whom he employed from twelve to fifteen, he was ever kind and indulgent. He made himself acquainted with their families, and with their wants, and aided them in an agreeable and delicate way. When they were sick, he gave them their wages, and paid their doctors' bills; and if any of them happened to be absent, he said, "Providence has made six days for work in the week—take your full wages." So generally was he beloved, and so widely was he known, that had you stopped a tipsy mason in the street, and asked him what he thought of *John Flaxman*, he would have answered, "The best master that God ever made!" His kindness to students was the theme of the profession; and whenever he met a genius, he placed himself and his means at his disposal. Such is the nobility of mind, such the conduct, which flows from right principles; such the life of him who shines both as a Christian and as an artist: he exists for others, not for himself.

On the 51st, 1826, died WILLIAM GIFFORD; a man who, by his talents, good conduct, and diligence, raised himself from the poorest condition to one of affluence and rank. He had no other substantial aid in his elevation than what he derived from himself, and God's blessing upon his early uprightness. His parents being poor, he was bound to a shoemaker, and, though industriously employed at the business of his master, he found time to indulge his unconquerable appetite for knowledge. His assiduity and powers of mind being rightly and judiciously applied, he attracted notice, and was soon able to command the most favourable opportunities of education. His course in the world was one of continued success; and, whatever may be thought by some of his political conduct, all must agree that his advancement in life exhibits the value of perseverance and integrity, in placing an individual in that sphere of action where his talents are most adequately appreciated, and their application most useful.

DISEASES OF WORKMEN.

less, and the speech suppressed. The warm bath and castor oil were chiefly used, with 5 grains of sulphuret of potash twice a day. The man partially recovered.—A floor-cloth painter, who was nearly affected in the same way as the last-mentioned patient, recovered under the calomel and opium treatment, assisted by turpentine. It is unnecessary to repeat more of such cases. Many remedies are recommended with the character of specifics; but we believe that the treatment commonly adopted has been found so effective, as to require that the medicine should have strong pretensions indeed for which a careful physician would supersede the present treatment. A physician's care is necessary on such occasions; and we would advise all persons afflicted with colic to procure such aid even in apparently trivial attacks. A great majority of such cases are perfectly curable if taken in time; and where the more violent symptoms manifest themselves, it is always in cases where the first threatenings have been neglected, or have been met by inadequate medicines. There are, however, some points of importance for the general government of all persons whom their station in life renders subject to colic. They are embraced in these instructions:—Wash your hands and face, and rinse your mouth well, morning and evening; comb your hair well at the same time. The oftener you can bathe the better (see in the former pages a mode of preparing a cheap vapour bath). Let your working clothes (this is important) be made not of woollen, but of strong

compact linen; and change them, for the purpose of being washed, once, or, if possible, twice a week. Let all necessary sacrifices be made to have other clothes to put on every day out of working hours. Wear a cap of some light impervious material (oiled paper, or silk). Make it a rule never to eat your meals in the workshop; before eating or drinking wash your mouth; fail not on any account to wash out all dirty particles from under your nails; and never go to work before breakfast. To no persons living is the use of laxative medicine of more consequence than to you. If constipation comes on, stop work, and take castor oil. Be also very attentive to the kind of food you eat. Fatty meats are good in your case; and beer is to be recommended.

Caution to Shipwrights, Caulkers, &c.—An American captain informs us, that in the course of the last few years several tremendous accidents have arisen from the method usually adopted of *paying* the seams and decks of vessels of tow boats. The mixture employed for this purpose consists of pitch, rosin, and coarse whale oil. These ingredients are put into a kettle to be melted over a fire. The kettle is then brought on deck, and the mixture is applied with a mop made of woollen yarn. *The mop is very liable to take fire*: it has taken fire in the hand of a workman as he was using it; it has taken fire whilst lying on deck; and once when lying against some boards, where it was left by the people on going to their breakfast, the mop spontaneously burned, and did considerable damage.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

<i>Kingdoms.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Birth of Rulers.</i>	<i>Accession.</i>
Great Britain.....	William IV.....	August 21. 1765	June 26. 1830
France.....	Louis Philippe I.....	October 6, 1773	August 9. 1830
Russia.....	Nicholas I.....	July 6. 1796	November 19. 1825
Spain.....	Ferdinand VII.....	October 14, 1784	March 19. 1828
Portugal.....	Don Miguel.....	October 26. 1802	June 30. 1828
Prussia.....	Frederick William III.....	August 3. 1770	November 16. 1797
Netherlands.....	William I.....	August 24. 1772	May 15. 1815
Denmark.....	Frederick VI.....	January 28. 1768	March 13. 1808
Sweden and Norway.....	Charles (John) XIV.....	January 26. 1764	February 5. 1818
Austria.....	Francis II.....	February 12. 1768	March 1. 1792
Papedom.....	Pius VIII.....	November 20. 1761	April 2. 1829
Sardinia.....	Charles Felix.....	April 6. 1765	March 13. 1821
Two Sicilies.....	Ferdinand Charles.....	January 12. 1810	November 6. 1830
Turkey.....	Mahmoud II.....	July 20. 1785	July 28. 1808

BIRTH-DAYS OF EACH OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV.	Aug. 21. 1765	Duchess of Cumberland....	Mar. 20. 1778
Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Adelaide....	Aug. 13. 1792	Duchess of Cambridge.....	July 25. 1797
Princess Augusta Sophia...	Nov. 8. 1768	Alexandrina Victoria, dau. of the late Duke of Kent, Heiress presumptive to the Throne.....	May 24. 1819
Princess Hesse Homburg	May 22. 1770	George Frederick, son of Duke of Cumberland....	May 27. 1819
Duke of Sussex.....	June 5. 1771	George William, son of Duke of Cambridge.....	Mar. 26. 1819
Duke of Cambridge.....	Jan. 27. 1773	Augusta Caroline, daughter of ditto.....	July 19. 1822
Duchess of Gloucester.....	Feb. 24. 1774		
Princess Sophia.....	April 25. 1776		
Duke of Gloucester.....	Nov. 3. 1777		
Duchess of Kent.....	Jan. 15. 1776		
	Aug. 17. 1786		

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury.....</i>	Earl Grey
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.....</i>	Viscount Althorp
<i>Lord Chancellor.....</i>	Lord Brougham
<i>President of the Council.....</i>	Marquis of Lansdowne
<i>Lord Privy Seal.....</i>	Lord Durham
<i>Secretary of State for the Home Department.....</i>	Viscount Melbourne
<i>Secretary of State for the Foreign.....</i>	Viscount Palmerston
<i>Secretary of State for the Colonial.....</i>	Viscount Goderich
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty.....</i>	Sir James Graham, Bart.
<i>Master of the Mint and Pres. of the Board of Trade</i>	Lord Auckland
<i>President of the Board of Control.....</i>	Charles Grant, Esq.
<i>Postmaster-General.....</i>	Duke of Richmond
	Earl of Carlisle

The above form the CABINET.

<i>Secretary at War.....</i>	Lord F. L. Gower
<i>Master-General of the Ordnance.....</i>	Sir W. Gordon
<i>Lord Chamberlain.....</i>	Earl of Jersey
<i>Lord Steward.....</i>	Marquis Wellesley
<i>Master of the Horse.....</i>	Earl of Albemarle
<i>Groom of the Stole.....</i>	Marquis of Winchester
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....</i>	Lord Holland
<i>Paymaster of the Forces.....</i>	Lord John Russell
<i>First Commissioner of the Land Revenue.....</i>	Hon. A. Ellis
<i>Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.....</i>	C. P. Thompson, Esq.
<i>Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.....</i>	Sir R. Spencer
<i>Attorney-General.....</i>	Sir T. Denman, Knt.
<i>Solicitor-General.....</i>	Sir W. Horne, Knt.

THE MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

<i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i>	Marquis of Anglesey
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Lord Plunkett
<i>Commander of the Forces</i>	Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Byng
<i>Chief Secretary</i>	Hon. E. G. Stanley
<i>Vice-Treasurer</i>	Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Rt. Hon. Henry Joy
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	John Doherty, Esq.
<i>Lord Advocate of Scotland</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Rae, Bart.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

<i>Lord Chamberlain</i> , Earl Howe	<i>Master of the Horse</i> , Earl of Errol
<i>Mistress of the Robes</i> , Duchess Dowager of Leeds	<i>Attorney-General</i> , <i>Solicitor-General</i> ,

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Lord Grantham
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Duke of Buckingham, K. G.
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke, K. G.
Cheshire, Earl of Stamford and Warrington
Cornwall, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe—
Lord Warden, Marquis of Hertford
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale, K. G.
Derby, Duke of Devonshire, K. G.
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl Digby
Durham, Marq. of Cleveland—*Custos Rot.*
Bishop of Durham
Esser, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Duke of Beaufort, K. G.
Hereford, Earl Somers
Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Duke of Manchester
Kent, Marquis Camden, K. G.
Lancashire, Earl of Derby
Leicester, Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Lincoln, Earl Brownlow
Middlesex, Duke of Portland
Monmouth, Duke of Beaufort, K. G.
Norfolk, Rt. Hon. Col. Wodehouse
Northampton, Earl of Westmoreland
Northumberland, Duke of Northumber-
land, K. G.
Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle, K. G.
Oxford, Earl of Macclesfield

Rutland, Marquis of Exeter
Shropshire, Earl of Powis
Somerset, Marquis of Bath, K. G.
Southampton, Duke of Wellington, K. G.
Stafford, Earl Talbot, K. T.—*Custos Rot.*
Marquis of Stafford
Suffolk, Duke of Grafton
Surrey, Lord Arden
Sussex, Earl of Egremont
Tower-Hamlets, Duke of Wellington
Warwick, Earl of Warwick
Westmoreland, Earl of Lonsdale, K. G.
Wills, Marquis of Lansdowne
Worcester, Earl of Coventry
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
West-Riding, Earl of Harewood
North-Riding, Duke of Leeds, K. G.

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquis of Anglesea, K. G.
Brecon, Duke of Beaufort, K. G.
Cardiganshire, W. E. Powell, Esq.
Carmarthenshire, Lord Dynevor
Carnarvonshire, Lord Willoughby de Eresby
Denbigh, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.
Flint, Earl Grosvenor
Glamorgan, Marquis of Bute
Merionethshire, Sir Wat. Wm. Wynn, Bart.
Montgomeryshire, Viscount Clive
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart.
Radnor, Lord Rodney

JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF EQUITY AND LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain,
Lord BROUGHAM
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Leach,
Knt.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir L. Shadwell, Knt.

KING'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Lord Tenterden. Sa-
lary, 10,000*l.* a year
Sir Joseph Littleale, Knt. Sir James
Parke, Knt. Salaries, 5,500*l.* a year each.
Sir W. E. Taunton, Knt. Sir J. Patteson,
Knt.

COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir N. C. Tin-
dal, Knt. Salary, 8000*l.* a year
Sir James Allan Park, Knt. Sir Stephen
Gaselee, Knt. Sir J. B. Bosanquet, Knt.
Salaries, 5,500*l.* a year each. Sir E. H.
Alderson, Knt.

EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Sir William Alexander,
Knt. Salary, 7000*l.* a year
Sir J. Bayley Knt. Sir William Garrow,
Knt. Sir J. Vaughan, Knt. Sir Wm. Bol-
land, Knt. Salaries, 5,500*l.* a year each

The Welch Judicature is united to that of England. See p. 53.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

ELECTED AUGUST, 1830.

ENGLAND AND WALES. 513.

Speaker, Right Hon. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON.

- Abingdon*, John Maberley
Agmondesham, Thos. T. Drake, W. T. Drake
Aldborough, C. J. F. Clinton, Lord Stomont
Aldeburgh, Marq. of Douro, J. W. Croker
Andover, Sir J. W. Pollen, bt. T. A. Smith, jun.
Anglesey, Earl of Uxbridge
Appleby, H. Tufton, Visc. Maitland
Arundel, J. Atkins, Lord D. C. Stuart
Ashburton, Sir L. V. Palk, bt. C. Arbuthnot
Aylesbury, Lord Nugent, William Rickford
Banbury, H. V. Stuart
Barnstaple, S. L. Stephens, G. Tudor
Bassellaw, Lord Newark, Captain Duncombe
Bath, Gen. Palmer, Ld. J. Thynne
Beaumaris, Sir R. Williams
Bedfordshire, Marquis of Tavistock, W. Stuart
Bedford, W. H. Whitbread, F. Polhill
Bedwin, Sir J. Nicholl, J. J. Buxton
Beeralston, Lord Lovaine, Charles Blackett
Berkshire, C. Dundas, R. Palmer
Berwick-upon-Tweed, M. Beresford, Sir F. Blake, bart.
Beverley, H. Burton, D. Sykes
Bewdley, W. A. Roberts
Bishop's Castle, F. W. Cornwall, E. Rogers
Blechingly, C. Tennyson, R. W. Mills
Bodmyn, D. Gilbert, H. B. Seymour
Boroughbridge, Sir C. Wetherell, M. Attwood
Bossiney, C. S. Wortley, E. R. Tunno.
Boston, Neil Malcolm, J. Wilkes
Brackley, R. H. Bradshaw, James Bradshaw
Bramber, John Irving, F. G. Calthorpe
Breconshire, Thomas Wood
Brecon, C. M. R. Morgan
Bridgenorth, T. Whitmore, W. W. Whitmore
Bridgewater, W. Astell, C. K. K. Tynte
Bridport, Sir H. D. C. St. Paul, bt. H. Warburton
Bristol, R. H. Davis, J. E. Baillie
Buckinghamshire, Mar. of Chandos, R. J. Smith
Buckingham, Sir G. Nugent, bart. Sir T. F. Freemantle, bart.
Bury St. Edmund's, Earl of Euston, Earl Jernyn
Callington, A. Baring, W. B. Baring
Catue, Sir J. Macdonald, bt. T. B. Macauley
Cambridgehire, Lord G. Osborne, H. J. Adeane
Cambridge University, Viscount Palmerston, W. Cavendish
Cambridge Borough, Marq. Graham, F. W. French
Camelford, M. Milbank, S. Cradock
Canterbury, R. Watson, Lord Fordwich
Cardiff, Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart
Cardiganshire, W. Edward Powell
Cardigan, Pryse Pryse
Carlisle, J. Law Lushington, P. H. Howard
Carmarthenshire, Hon. Geo. Rice Rice
Trevor
Carmarthen, John Jones
Carnarvonshire, C. W. Wynne
Carnarvon, W. O. Gore
Castle Rising, Lord H. Cholmondeley, Hon. Fulk G. Howard
Cheshire, W. Egerton, Visc. Belgrave
Chester, Hon. Robert Grosvenor, Sir P. G. Egerton
Chichester, Lord John Geo. Lennox, J. Smith
Chippenharn, J. Neeld, P. Pusey
Christchurch, Right Hon. Sir Geo. H. Rose, knt. George Pitt Rose
Cirencester, Ld. Apsley, J. Cripps
Clithero, Hon. Robt. Curzon, Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust
Cockermouth, Visc. Garlies, P. P. Bouverie
Colchester, Daniel Whittle Harvey, A. Spottiswoode
Corfe Castle, G. Banks, P. J. Miles
Cornwall, Sir R. Rawlinson Vyvyan, bt. E. W. Wynn Pendarvis
Coventry, Thomas Bilecliffe Fyler, E. Ellice
Cricklade, Joseph Pitt, R. Gordon
Cumberland, Sir John Lowther, bt. Sir J. R. Graham, bt.
Dartmouth, J. Bastard, Art. H. Holdsworth
Denbighshire, Sir W. W. Wynn, bt.
Denbigh, R. M. Biddulph
Derbyshire, Rt. Hon. Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, Francis Mundy
Derby, Hen. Fred. Compton Cavendish, Edward Strutt
Devizes, J. Pearce, G. W. Taylor
Devonshire, Sir Tho. Dyke Acland, bt. Viscount Ebrington
Dorsetshire, Henry Banks, Edward Berkeley Portman
Dorchester, Robt. Williams, Lord Ashley
Dover, Charles Poulett Thomson, Sir J. Reid
Downton, J. Brougham, C. S. Lefevre
Droitwich, Earl Sefton, J. H. H. Foley
Dunwich, F. Barne, Andrew Arcedeckne
Durhamshire, Lord W. J. F. Powlett, William Russell
Durham, city, Michael Angelo Taylor, Sir R. Gresley, bt.
Essex, C. C. Western, J. T. Tyrrell
Evesham, Sir Charles Cockerell, bt. Lord Kennedy
Exeter, L. W. Buck, J. W. Buller

- Eye*, Sir Edward Kerrison, bt. Sir P. C. Sydney, kn.
Flintshire, Sir Thomas Mostyn, bt.
Flint, Sir Edw. Pryce Lloyd, bt.
Fowey, Ld. Brudenell, J. C. Severn
Galton, J. V. Shelly, J. T. Hope
Glamorganshire, C. R. M. Talbot
Gloucestershire, Rt. Hon. Lord R. E. II. Somerset, Sir B. W. Guise, bt.
Gloucester, E. Webb, J. Philippotts
Grantham, Montag. John Cholmeley, G. E. Welby
Great Grimshy, Charles Wood, George Harris
Grinstead, East, Viscount Holmesdale, F. R. West
Guildford, C. B. Wall, G. H. Sumner
Halleston, Lord J. N. B. B. Townshend, Sir S. J. B. Peachell
Hampshire, John Fleming, Sir William Heathcote, bt.
Harwich, Rt. Hon. John Charles Herries, Rt. Hon. G. Dawson
Hastmerc, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Beckett, bt. W. Holmes
Hastings, J. Planta, Sir H. Fane
Haverfordwest, Sir R. B. P. Philipps, bart.
Hedon, Sir T. E. C. Constable, bt. R. Far-
 rand
Herefordshire, Sir John Geers Cotterell, bt. Sir Robert Price, bt.
Hereford, Visc. Eastnor, E. D. Clive
Hertfordshire, Sir J. Saunders Seabright, bt. Nicholson Calvert
Hertford, T. S. Duncombe, Lord Ingestrie
Heylesbury, Edw. Henry A'Court, Sir J. T. Staunton, bt.
Higham Favers, Lord Howick
Hindon, Hon. G. M. Fortescue, J. Weyland
Honiton, J. J. Guest, Sir G. Warrender
Horsham, Nicholas William Ridley Col-
 born, Lord Surrey
Huntingdonshire, Visc. Mandeville, Lord Strathaven
Huntingdon, J. Calvert, J. Stuart
Hythe, Stewart Marjoribanks, J. Loch
Ilchester, M. Bruce, J. J. Hope Vere
Ipswich, Charles Mackinnon, Robert Adam Dundas
Kent, Sir Edward Knatchbull, T. L. Hodges
King's Lynn, Rt. Hon. Ld. W. H. C. Bentinck, Hon. J. Walpole
Kingston upon Hull, G. Schonswar, W. B. Wrightson
Knaresborough, Sir James Mackintosh, kn.
Lancashire, Lord Stanley, J. W. Patten
Lancaster, John Fenton Cawthorne, T. Greene
Launceston, James Brogden, Sir J. W. Gordon, bt.
Leicestershire, Lord Rob. Manners, George Anthony Legh Keck
Leicester, Sir Ch. Abney Hastings, W. Evans
Leominster, Lord Hotham, William Marshall
Leves, Thomas Read Kemp, Sir John Shelley, bt.
Lincolnshire, Charles Chaplin, Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, bt.
- Lincoln*, Charles Delaet Waldo Sibthorp, J. Fardell
Liskeard, Lord Elliot, Sir W. H. Pringle
Litchfield, Sir George Anson, Geo. Granville Venables Vernon
Liverpool, Isaac Gascoyne,
East Looe, Henry Thomas Hope, T. A. Kemmis
West Looe, Charles Buller, Sir Charles Hulse, bt.
London, Alderman W. Thompson, Alderman R. Waightman, W. Ward, Alderman M. Wood
Lostwithich, Hon. Edward Cust, W. V. Fitzgerald
Ludgershall, Edw. Thomas Foley, Sir S. Graham
Ludlow, Viscount Clive, Hon. Robert Henry Clive
Lyme Regis, Hon. Henry Sutton Fane, John Thomas Fane
Lymington, George Burrard, Wm. Eger-
 ton
Maidstone, A. W. Roberts, H. Winchester
Maldon, Quintin Dick, Thomas Barrett Lennard
Malmesbury, Sir Charles Forbes, bt. John Forbes
Malton, John Charles Ramsden, Sir James Searlett
Marlborough, T. H. S. B. Estcourt, Wm. J. Bankes
Marlow, Great, Owen Williams, Thomas Peers Williams
Merionethshire, Sir R. W. Vaughan
Middlessex, George Byng, J. Hume
Midhurst, J. A. Smith, G. Smith
Milborne Port, W. S. Bourne, G. S. Byng
Minhead, J. F. Luttrell, W. E. Tomline
Mitchell, L. Kenyon, J. H. Hawkins
Monmouthshire, Sir C. Morgan, bart. Lord G. Charles Henry Somerset
Monmouth, Marquis of Worcester
Montgomeryshire, Rt. Hon. Charles Wat-
 kin Williams Wynn
Montgomery, Henry Clive
Morpeth, Wm. Ord, Wm. Howard
Newark-upon-Trent, Henry Willoughby, M. T. Sadler
Newcastle-under-Lyme, R. Borradaile, W. H. Miller
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sir M. White Rid-
 ley, bt. J. Hodgson
Newport, Cornwall, Jonathan Raine, John Doherty
Newport, I. W. Spencer Perceval, H. Twiss
Newton, Lancas. T. Legh, T. Holdsworth
Newtown, I. W. Hudson Gurney, C. Fel-
 ham
Norfolk, T. W. Coke, Sir W. Folkes
Northallerton, Hon. Hen. Lascelles, Sir John Poe Beresford, bt.
Northamptonshire, W. Ralph Cartwright, Viscount Althorp
Northampton, Sir George Robinson, bt. Sir R. H. Gunning, bt.
Northumberland, Matthew Bell, T. W. Beaumont
Norwich, R. H. Gurney, R. Grant
Nottinghamshire, Frank Sotheron, John Saville Lumley

Nottingham, T. Denman, Sir R. C. Ferguson
Okchampton, Lord Seymour, G. A. Ellis
Orford, Sir H. F. Cooke, S. H. Kilderbee
Oxfordshire, J. Fane, Lord Norreys
Oxford University, T. G. Bucknall Estcourt,
 Sir Robert H. Inglis, bt.
Orford City, James Houghton Langston,
 W. H. Hughes
Pembrokeshire, Sir John Owen, bt.
Pembroke, Hugh Owen Owen
Penryn, Sir C. Lemon, J. W. Freshfield
Peterborough, Sir Robert Heron, bt. Lord
 Milton
Petersfield, Sir W. Jolliffe, G. E. Jolliffe
Plymouth, Sir G. Cockburn, bt. Sir Tho-
 mas Byam Martin
Plympton, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Vis-
 count Valletort
Pontefract, Sir C. E. Smith, H. V. S. Jer-
 ningham
Poole, Benjamin Lester Lester, Hon. Wm.
 Francis Spencer Pousonby
Portsmouth, John Bonham Carter, Francis
 Baring
Preston, Hon. Edw. Geoffrey Smith Stan-
 ley, John Wood
Queenborough, W. Holmes, J. Capel
Radnor County, T. F. Lewis
Radnor, New, Richard Price
Reading, Charles Fyshe Palmer, C. Russell
Reigate, Sir J. S. Yorke, J. Cocks
Richmond, Hon. J. C. Dundas, Sir Robert
 Lawrence Dundas
Ripon, L. H. Petit, George Spence
Rochester, Ralph Bernal, Viscount Villiers
Romney, New, E. Trevor, W. Miles
Rutland, Sir Gerard Noel Noel, bt. Sir
 Gilbert Heathcote, bt.
Rye, H. Bonham, Col. Baillie
St. Albans, C. Tenant, Lord Grimstone
St. Germann, C. Ross, Sir H. Hardinge
St. Ives, W. L. Wellesley, James Morrison
St. Mawes, Sir Cdr. Edm. Carrington, kt.
 J. G. W. Pigott
Salop, Sir Rowland Hill, bt. John Cressett
 Pelham
Saltash, Earl of Darlington, J. Gregson
Sandwich, Jo. Marryatt, S. G. Price
Sarum, New, Hon. Dunc. Pleydell Bou-
 verie, Wadham Wyndham
Sarum, Old, James Alexander, Josias
 Dupre Alexander
Scarborough, Rt. Hon. C. Manners Sutton,
 Hon. Edmund Phipps
Seaford, John Fitzgerald, Hon. Major Ellis
Shaftesbury, E. Penrhyn, W. S. Dugdale
Shorham, New, Sir Charles Merrick Bur-
 rell, bt. Henry Howard
Shroesbury, R. A. Slaney, R. Jenkins
Somersetshire, William Dickinson, E. A.
 Sandford
Southampton, Abel Rous Dottin, J. B.
 Hoy
Southwark, Sir Robt. Thomas Wilson, kt.
Staffordshire, Edward John Littleton, Sir
 John Wrottesley, bt.
Stafford, T. Gisborn, J. Campbell
Stamford, Lord T. Cecil, T. Chaplin
Steyning, G. R. Philips, Ed. Blount
Stockbridge, Geo. Wilbraham, W. Stanley

Sudbury, B. Walrond, Sir J. B. Walsh
Suffolk, Sir H. E. Bunbury, bt. C. Tyrrell
Surrey, William Joseph Denison, J. J.
 Briscoe
Sussex, W. Burrell, H. B. Curteis
Tamworth, Lord Charles Vere Ferrars
 Townsend, Sir R. Peel, bt.
Tavistock, Lord William Russell
Taunton, H. Labouchere, E. T. Bainbridge
Teakesbury, John Edmund Dowdeswell,
 John Martin
Thetford, Lord Charles Fitzroy, jun. F.
 Baring
Thirsk, Robert Frankland, Robert Green-
 hill Russell
Tiverton, Viscount Sandon, Rt. Hon. G. D.
 Ryder
Tolness, Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, C.
 Baldwin
Tregony, J. E. Gordon, J. Mackillop
Truro, Lord Encombe, N. W. Peach
Wallingford, William Lewis Hughes, Ro-
 bert Knight
Warcham, J. Calcraft, J. Ewing
Warwickshire, Dugdale Stratford Dugdale,
 Francis Lawley
Warwick, Hon. Sir Charles John Greville,
 John Fomes
Wells, J. E. Vaughan, J. L. Lee
Wendover, Samuel Smith, George Smith
Wenlock, Hon. George C. Weld Forester,
 Paul Beilby Thompson
Weobly, Lord F. H. Thynne, Lord Wm.
 Thynne
Westbury, Sir A. Grant, M. G. Prendergast
Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett, bt. John
 Cam Hobhouse
Westmorland, Viscount Lowther, Hon.
 Henry Cecil Lowther
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Sir Edw.
 Burtenshaw Sugden, knt. M. Ure, T. F.
 Buxton, J. Gordon
Whitchurch, Sir Samuel Scott, Hon. John
 Robert Townshend
Wigan, J. A. Hodson, J. Lindsay
Wilton, J. H. Penruddocke, H. L. Bulwar
Wiltshire, John Benett, Sir John Dug-
 dale Astley, bt.
Winchelsea, J. Williams, H. Dundas
Winchester, Paulet St. John Mildmay, Sir
 Edward Hyde East, bt.
Windsor, John Ramsbottom, Sir Richard
 Hussey Vivian, bt.
Woodstock, New, Marquis of Blandford,
 Lord S. Churchill
Wootton Bassett, T. H. Villiers, Lord Ma-
 hon
Worcestershire, Hon. H. B. Lygon, T. H.
 Foley
Worcester, Thomas Henry Hastings Da-
 vies, George Richard Robinson
Wycombe, Sir John Dashwood King, bt.
 Sir Thomas Baring, bt.
Yarmouth, Gt. Hon. Geo. Anson, Charles
 Edmund Rumbold
Yarmouth, I. W. W. Peel, George Thomp-
 son
Yorkshire, Hon. Wm. Duncombe, Lord
 Morpeth, R. Bethel
York, S. A. Bayntun, T. Dundas

SCOTLAND. 45.

Aberdeenshire, Hon. Wm. Gordon
Aberdeen, &c. Sir J. Carnegie
Argyleshire, W. Fred. Campbell
Ayrshire, William Blair
Ayr, Irvine, &c. Thomas Francis Kennedy
Banffshire, John Morison
Berwickshire, Hon. Ant. Maitland
Buteshire, Sir W. Rae, bt.
Clackmannansh. Col. G. R. Abercrombie
Crail, Kilrenny, &c. James Balfour
Dumbartonshire, Lord W. Graham
Dumfriesshire, J. J. H. Johnson
Dumfries, &c. W. R. K. Douglas
Dysart, &c. Lord Loughborough
Edinburghshire, Sir George Clerk, bt.
Edinburgh, Rt. Hon. Wm. Dundas
Elginshire, Hon. Francis Wm. Grant
Elgin, &c. Hon. Alexander Duff
Fife, James Wemyss
Forfarshire, Hon. W. R. Maule
Forfar, &c. Hon. J. S. Wortley
Fortrose, &c. Col. J. Baillie
Glasgow &c. Archibald Campbell
Haddingtonshire, Lord John Hay
Haddington &c. Sir A. J. Dalrymple
Inverkeithing, &c. James Johnston
Invernesshire, Rt. Hon. C. Grant
Kincardineshire, Hon. H. Arbuthnot
Kirkcudbright, R. Cutlar Ferguson
Kirkwall, &c. Sir Hugh Innes, bt.
Lanarkshire, Hon. C. Douglas
Linlithgowshire, Hon. Sir A. Hope
Linlithgow, G. P. Campbell
Orkney and Shetlandshire, Hon. George
 Heneage Laurence Dundas
Peebleshire, Sir J. Montgomery, bt.
Perthshire, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Murray
Perth, &c. Sir M. S. Stewart
Rosshire, Sir J. W. Mackenzie, bt.
Roxburghshire, H. F. Scott, jun.
Selkirkshire, A. Fringle
Selkirk, &c. H. Monteith
Stirlingshire, H. Home Drummond
Sutherlandshire, Lord F. L. Gower
Wigtonshire, Sir A. Agnew
Wigton, &c. John Henry Lowther

IRELAND. 100.

Antrimshire, Hon. J. B. Richard O'Neill,
 Earl of Belfast
Armaghshire, Lord Acheson, Chas. Brown-
 low
Armagh Borough, Rt. Hon. Henry Goul-
 burn
Athlone, Henry Handcock, jun.
Bindonbridge, Lord Bernard
Belfast, Sir A. Chichester
Carlowshire, H. Bruen, T. Kavanagh
Carlow Borough, Lord Tullamore
Carrickfergus, Lord G. Hill
Cashel, M. Pennefather
Cavanshire, Henry Maxwell, Alexander
 Saunderson
Clareshire, Wm. N. M'Namara, O'Gorman
 Mahon
Clonmel, E. Coote
Coleraine, Sir J. W. H. Brydges, kt.
Corkshire, Hon. Robert King, Lord Boyle
Cork, Hon. J. Boyle, D. Callaghan

Donegalshire, Geo. Vaughan Hart, Earl
 Mountcharles
Downshire, Lord Arthur Hill, Visc. Castler-
 reagh
Downpatrick, E. S. Ruthven
Drogheda, J. H. North
Dublinshire, Henry White, Lord Brabazon
Dublin City, G. Moore, F. Shaw
Dublin University, T. Lefroy
Dundalk, J. H. Cradock
Dungannon, Hon. Thomas Knox
Dungarean, Hon. George Lamb
Ennis, William Smyth O'Brien
Enniskillen, Hon. Arthur Henry Cole
Fermanaghshire, Mervyn Archdall, Vis-
 count Corry
Galwayshire, Sir J. Burke, J. S. Lambert
Galway, James O'Hara
Kerrysire, Right Hon. Maurice Fitz-
 gerald, Hon. W. Browne
Kildareshire, Lord W. C. O'Brien, Fitz-
 gerald, R. M. O'Ferrall
Kilkennyshire, Earl of Ossory, Viscount
 Duncannon
Kilkenny Borough, N. P. Leader
King's County, Thomas Bernard, Lord
 Oxmantown
Kinsale, John Russell
Leitrim, Col. J. M. Clements, S. White
Limerickshire, Hon. Rich. Hobart Fitz-
 gibbon, Col. O'Grady
Limerick, Thomas Spring Rice
Lisburne, Henry Meynell
Londonderryshire, Sir R. Bateson, Capt.
 T. Jones
Londonderry City, Sir R. Ferguson, bart.
Longfordshire, Viscount Forbes, A. Le-
 froy
Louthshire, A. Dawson, J. M. Clintock
Mallow, C. D. O. Jephson
Mayo, James Browne, D. Browne
Meathshire, Lord Killeen, Sir Marcus
 Somerville, bt.
Monaghan, Evelyn John Shirley, Hon. C.
 Blaney
Neury, Hon. John Henry Knox
Portarlington, Sir A. Ogilby
Queen's County, Sir Charles Henry Coote,
 bt. Sir Henry Parnell, bt.
Rosscommonshire, Arthur French, Owen
 O'Connor
Ross, New, Charles P. Leslie
Sligo, Hon. Henry King, Edw. J.
 Cooper
Sligo Borough, John Wynne
Tipperary, Hon. F. Aldborough Prittie,
 T. Wyse
Traloe, Robert Vernon Smith
Tyrone, Sir H. Stewart, Hon. Henry
 C. Lowry Corry
Waterfordshire, D. O'Connell, Lord G.
 Beresford
Waterford City, Right Hon. Sir J. New-
 port, bt.
Westmeath, Gustavus Rochfort, M. L.
 Chapman
Wexfordshire, Lord Valentia, Col. A. Chi-
 chester
Wexford, Wm. Wigram
Wicklow, James Grattan, Ralph Howard
Youghall, Hon. George Ponsonby

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Con.	Bishops.	Sees.	Ann.	In room of	Deans.
1815	William Howley, D.D. <i>Primate of all England.</i>	Canterbury	1828	Sutton, dec. . . .	Bp. of Oxford.
1791	E. V. Vernon, D.C.L. <i>Primate of England.</i>	York	1807	Markham, dec.	W. Cockburn, D.D.
1821	C. J. Bonfield, D.D.	London	1828	Howley, tr.	Bishop of Landaff.
1819	W. Van Mildert, D.D.	Durham	1826	Barrington, dec.	Bishop of St. David's.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	Winchester	1827	Toulmin, dec.	T. Rennell, D.D.
1797	F. H. W. Cornwall, D.D.	Worcester	1808	Hurd, dec.	Bishop of Rochester.
1870	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	Bangor	1809	Majendie, dec.	J. Warren, M.A.
1802	G. I. Huntingford, D.D.	Hereford	1815	Luxmoore, tr.	E. Melish, M.A.
1805	Thomas Burgess, D.D.	Salisbury	1825	Fisher, dec.	H. Pearson, D.D.
1805	Henry Bathurst, D.C.L.	Norwich	1805	Sutton, tr.	Pellieu.
1809	Howey E. Sparke, D.D.	Ely	1812	Dampier, dec.	J. Wood, D.D.
1812	G. Henry Law, D.D.	Bath and Wells	1821	Beadon, dec.	Bishop of Lichfield.
1820	William Carey, D.D.	St. Asaph	1830	Luxmoore, tr.	C. S. Luxmoore, M.A.
1815	Henry Ryder, D.D.	Lichfield & Coventry.	1824	Cornwallis, dec.	J. Woodhouse, D.D.
1816	Herbert Marsh, D.D.	Peterborough	1819	Parsons, dec.	T. Turtton, D.D.
1820	John Kaye, D.D.	Lincoln	1827	Pe'ham, dec.	G. Gordon, D.D.
1830	H. Philpotts, D.D.	Exeter	1824	Bethell, tr.	W. London, D.D.
1830	H. H. Monk, D.D.	Gloucester	1830	Bethell, tr.	E. Rice, D.D.
1821	Robert James Carr, D.D.	Chichester	1824	Buckner, dec.	Chandler, D.D.
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D.D.	St. David's	1825	Burgess, tr.	
1827	Robert Gray, D.D.	Bristol	1827	Kaye, tr.	H. Beeke, D.D.
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D.	Carlisle	1827	Goodenough, d.	R. Hodgson, D.D.
1827	George Murray, D.D.	Rochester	1827	Percy, tr.	R. Stevens, D.D.
1828	Edward Copleston, D.D.	Llandaf	1827	Sumner, tr.	
1828	John Bird Sumner, D.D.	Chester	1828	Bloomfield, tr.	H. Philpotts, D.D.
1829	Richard Bagot, D.D.	Oxford	1829	Lloyd, dec.	S. Smith, D.D.
1827	William Wand, D.D.	Sodor and Man	1827	Murray, tr.	

The Curates employed in the several dioceses are, in St. Asaph, 30; Bangor, 58; Bath and Wells, 190; Bristol, 103; Canterbury, 135; Carlisle, 4; Chester, 158; Chichester, 110; St. David's, 194; Durham, 78; Ely, 71; Exeter, 256; Gloucester, 138; Hereford, 153; Landaff, 94; Lichfield and Coventry, 268; Lincoln, 550; London, 234; Norwich, 473; Oxford, 69; Peterborough, 116; Rochester, 47; Salisbury, 174; Winchester, 177; Worcester, 83; York, 261; — Total, 4254. Of this number, 1393 reside in the glebe house, and 805 in the parish. 3600 are licensed curates. The following statement of their stipends presents a melancholy picture: — Six curates receive under 20*l.*; 59 under 30*l.*; 173 under 40*l.*; 441 under 50*l.*; 892 under 60*l.*; 300 under 70*l.*; 415 under 80*l.*; 458 under 90*l.*; 156 under 100*l.*; 500 under 110*l.*; 69 under 120*l.*; 207 under 130*l.*; 52 under 140*l.*; 52 under 150*l.*; 162 under 160*l.*; 26 under 170*l.*; 15 under 180*l.*; 5 under 190*l.*; 3 under 200*l.*; 17 under 210*l.*; 2 under 220*l.*; 2 under 230*l.*; 2 under 240*l.*; 3 under 250*l.*; 4 under 260*l.*; 1 under 270*l.*; 2 under 280*l.*; 1 under 290*l.*; and 1 under 300*l.*. There are 43 who receive the whole income of the benefices they serve. Two receive one half of the income, and one is paid two guineas each Sunday. With respect to the gross value of livings where the incumbents are non-resident, it is stated that there are 2490 under 300*l.*; and 1223 of the value of 300*l.* and upwards.

LONDON.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. John Key	Coleman Street	1812	W. Heygate
Langbourn	Aldgate	1817	J. T. Thorpe
Bridge Without	Farringdon Without	1818	R. Waithman
Broad Street	Bridge Within	1821	J. Garratt
Portsoken	Queenhithe	1821	W. Venables
Bread Street	Billingsgate	1821	A. Brown
Cornhill	Tower	1821	M. P. Lucas
Castle Baynard	Cheap	1821	W. Thompson
Bissishaw	Farringdon Within	1823	J. Crowder
Dowgate	Recorder, Newman Knowlys, Esq.		
Candlewick	Aldersgate	1826	Sir P. Laurie
Cripplegate	Line Street	1836	C. Farebrother
Cordwainer	Bishopsgate	1829	W. T. Copeland
Walbrook	Vintry	1829	H. Winchester

N.B. All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also before the Recorder, marked thus *, have served the office of Sheriff; and thus †, Colonel of the City Militia.

Sheriffs, Chapman Marshall, Esq.; W. H. Polmd, Esq.

Under Sheriffs, B. E. Willoughby, Clifford's Inn; and Daniel Richardson, 7. Ironmonger's Lane, Cheapside.

Chamberlain, Richard Clark, Esq.

Common Sergeant,

Deputy Recorder, Mr. Sergeant Arabin.

The freedom of the City of London is acquired in four several ways. — 1st, By serving an apprenticeship. 2d, By birth, as a freeman's son. 3d, By fine and ransom, by order of the Court of Common Council. 4th, By presentation from the city, as a mark of respect or gratitude for distinguished public services. The Common Council consists of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Deputies from the different wards, chosen by the freemen respectively. The Lord Mayor is chosen by the liverymen only. The Members of Parliament for the City are also chosen by the liverymen. — The chief business of most of the City Companies is the management of charitable funds. The annual value of these charities is very considerable. The property consists of manors and estates, messuages, tenements, church livings, tithes of parishes, and of vast sums invested in the public funds. The objects are to feed, clothe, and educate the poor; to provide funds for apprenticing poor boys, for assisting young men commencing business with gratuitous loans for erecting almshouses, and for relieving unfortunate debtors in confinement; in a word, for mitigating all the evils of life resulting from ignorance, age, penury, sickness, and misfortune.

REVENUE of the City of London for the year ending 31st Dec. 1828, the last account that has been audited.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand Dec. 31 1827	549	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sales & Alienations of Offices	50	0	0
Rents and Quit Rents.....	46,853	19	10	Fines for Leases.....	1,791	16	8
Markets, Tolls, Offices, and				Insurance of Officers' Lives	304	16	9
Bequests.....	62,301	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Interest on Government Securities.....	1,055	19	11
Brokers' Rents & Admissions	2,557	0	0	Sale of Premises.....	82	10	0
Freedoms sold.....	8,900	0	0	Money borrowed.....	46,000	0	0
Freedoms, Enrolments, &c....	1,391	1	10				
Casual Receipts.....	1,851	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Rents and Navigation of the							
Thames.....	1,272	11	6	Total Revenue	£174,962	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

* * Every person who buys the freedom of the City pays 34*l.* 1*s.* (exclusive of the sum for the freedom of his Company). This sum is thus divided: — To the credit of the City, 25*l.*; enrolment, 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; stamp, 3*l.*; Orphans' Fund, 5*s.*; and the Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Comptroller, Clerk of Chamber, Register, and the Cushion Layer, 3*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* — From the year 1813 to the year 1828, there were 2970 Freedoms sold; and the fees arising from them, amounting to 11,781*l.*, were divided as above.

EXPENDITURE for the same Period.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Orphans' Fund.....	11,500	0	0	Disbursements.—Court of Com-			
Rents, Quit Rents, Taxes, &c.	2,359	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	mon Council.....	9,794	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mansion-house expenses.....	2,964	5	0	Purchase of Right of Alien-			
Expenses of Magistr. & Police	9,938	7	5	ation of Officers of the Lord			
Expenses of Prisons.....	20,296	4	1	Mayor's Household.....	7,719	9	10
Conservancy of River Thames	4,281	18	9	Bequests.....	786	5	6
Artificers' & Tradesmen's Bills	6,350	11	4	Interest and Annuities.....	13,696	19	2
Market charges.....	3,794	7	10	Purchase of Securities.....	1,879	2	10
Law and Parliamentary ex-				Debts discharged.....	16,250	0	0
penses.....	5,967	11	2	Removal of Fleet Market.....	31,600	0	0
Ret. of Duty on Corn imported	559	3	3				
Charitable Donations, Pen-							
sions, &c.....	1,757	2	5				
Salaries and Allowances.....	2,744	14	1				
Disbursements.—Court of Al-							
dermen.....	395	19	10	Balance in hand, Dec. 31. 1828.	985	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
					£174,962	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Governor,
John H. Palmer.
Deputy-Governor,
A. H. Thompson.
Directors,
John Bowden
Cornelius Buller
T. A. Curtis
George Dorrien
Samuel Drew

A. L. Gower
C. P. Grenfell
J. Oliver Hanson
J. B. Heath
William Manning
William Mellish
Sheffield Neave
George Warde Norman
Charles Poole
Henry Porcher

J. Pattison, jun.
John Baker Richards
Sir J. Rae Reid
William Thompson
Samuel Thornton
Stephen E. Thornton
William Ward
Money Wigram
Melvil Wilson.
Secretary, John Knight.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Chairman,
William Astell.
Deputy-Chairman,
Robert Campbell.

Directors,
George Smith
Sweeney Toone
Campbell Marjoribanks
Henry Hugh Lindsay
John Morris
W. S. Clark
John Thornhill

George Raikes
John G. Ravenshaw
Charles E. Prescott
Josias Dupre Alexander
Neil B. Edmonstone
John Masterman
Henry Alexander
Sir William Young, Bart.
R. C. Ferguson
John Baillie
James Rivell Carnac
James Lushington

John P. Muspratt
William Wigram
George Lyell.
Out by Rotation,
J. Loch
H. St. George Tucker
Charles Mills
James Stuart
John Forbes
Henry Shank.
Secretary,
Peter Auber.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY, THREADNEEDLE STREET. — INCORPORATED 1710.

Governor, The King. — *Sub-Governor,* Charles Bosanquet, Esq. — *Deputy-Governor,* Sir Robert Baker. — *Directors,* C. R. Barker, J. Beauclerk, H. Berens, Esqs. Hon. P. Bouverie, T. Daniel, C. Franks, R. P. Glynn, M. Harrison, C. Holford, J. S. Hudson, H. L. Hunter, C. J. Manning, E. F. Maitland, W. Minshull, D. Powell, J. M. Raikes, C. G. Thornton, J. Thornton, T. Vigne, J. W. Warren, W. Whitmore, Esqs. — *Sec.* Nath. Simpson, Esq.

WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY, Billiter Square. — Instituted 1799.
Chairman, A. Colville, Esq. — *Sec.* H. Longlands, Esq.

EAST INDIA DOCK COMPANY, St. Helen's Place. — Instituted 1803.
Chairman, C. H. Turner, Esq. — *Sec.* I. Far-
rar, Esq.

LONDON DOCK COMPANY, Prince's Street,
Bank. — Instituted 1802.
Chairm. Isaac Jolly, Esq. — *Sec.* S. Cock, Esq.

ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK COMPANY,
Tower Hill.
Chairm. T. Tooke, Esq. — *Sec.* J. Hall, Esq.

COMMERCIAL DOCK COMPANY.
106. Fenchurch Street.
Chairm. B. Shaw, Esq. — *Sec.* W. Allen, Esq.

GRAND SURREY CANAL DOCK COMPANY,
Rotherhithe.
Chairman, J. Heygate, Esq. — *Sec.* S. Tra-
vers, Esq.

OTHER COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

African Company, 60. Mark Lane.
American Agency do. Fenchurch Street.
Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane.
British North American Company of Mer-
chants, 35. Great Winchester Street.
Canada Company, 13. St. Helen's Place.
Chamber of Commerce, Cornhill.
Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street.
Copper Company, Bush Lane.
Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.
East-land Company, Wood Street.
Hudson's Bay do. Fenchurch Street.
Inland Navigation do. Token-house Yard.
Lead do. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
Levant or Turkey do. Salter's Hall, Canon
Street.
Lloyd's Coffee House, Over the Royal Ex-

change. — Receipts for the year ending
March 1829, 10,611*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The stock
has increased to 15,000*l.*
Mining (Royal) Company, Budge Row,
Watling Street.
Newsman's Hall, Black-horse Alley, Fleet
Street.
Plantation Office, Whitehall.
Ramsgate Harbour Office, 22. Austin
Friars.
Russia Company, Over Royal Exchange.
Ship Owners' Society, New Broad Street.
Stock Exchange, Capel Court, near the
Bank.
Trinity House, Tower Hill and Deptford.
Wine Licence Office, Old Broad Street.

HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

Custom House, Excise, and Stamp, Apr.
1. ; May 29. ; Aug. 21. ; Dec. 25. Exche-
quer, Jan. 1. 6. 25. 30. ; Feb. 2. 14. 15. 16.
24. ; Mar. 1. 25. ; Apr. 1. 4. 5. 6. 23. 25. ;
May 1. 12. 23. 24. 25. 29. ; June 11. 24. 26.
29. ; July 15. 25. ; Aug. 1. 2. 13. 21. 24. ; Sept.

2. 14. 18. 21. 29. ; Oct. 18. 28. ; Nov. 1. 2. 4.
5. 9. 30. ; Dec. 21. 25. 26. 27. 28. Bank and
South Sea House, Jan. 1. 6. 25. 30. ; Feb.
24. ; Apr. 1. ; May 1. 23. 24. 29. ; July 25. ;
Aug. 21. 24. ; Nov. 1. 4. 5. 30. ; Dec. 25.

TRANSFERS AND DIVIDENDS OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Name of the Stock.	Days of Transfer.						Due.	Hours.
Bank Stock	—	Tu	—	Th	Fr	—	} April 5. Oct. 10.	} Hours for buying, selling, and transferring, from 11 to 1; accepting, from 9 to 3; payment of dividends, from 9 to 11, and from 1 to 3; and 3 per Cent. Con. from 9 to 3 every day.
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	Tu	W	Th	Fr	—		
3½ per Cent. 1818 . .	—	Tu	—	Th	Fr	—	} Jan. 5. July 5.	
3 per Cent. 1726. . .	—	Tu	—	Th	—	—		
3 per Cent. Consols	—	Tu	W	Th	Fr	—	} April 5. Oct. 10.	
£3 10s. per Cent. } Reduced	—	Tu	W	Th	Fr	—		
Long Annuities to } Jan. 1830	M	—	W	—	—	S	} April 5. Oct. 10.	
Ditto 30 Years to } 10 Oct. 1859 . .	—	Tu	—	Th	—	S		
£3 10s. per Cent New } 4 per Cent. 1826 . .	M	—	W	—	Fr	—	} Jan. 5. July 5. April 5. Oct. 10.	
Sth. Sea Stock 3½ pr. Ct.	M	—	W	—	Fr	—		
3 per Cent. Old Ann.	M	—	W	—	Fr	—		
3 per Cent. New An	—	Tu	—	Th	—	S		
3 per Cent. 1751 . .	—	Tu	—	Th	—	—		
India Stock	—	Tu	—	Th	—	S	Jan. 5. July 5.	} Transfer, 12 to 1; receiving dividends, 9 to 2.
East India Bonds . .	Interest due						March 31. Sept. 30.	
Hours of Transfer at the India House, from 9 to 1, Tuesdays and Thursdays; and 9 to 12, Saturdays. Dividends are paid from 9 to 2; Saturday, from 9 to 1.								

Hours of Transfer at the India House, from 9 to 1, Tuesdays and Thursdays; and 9 to 12, Saturdays. Dividends are paid from 9 to 2; Saturday, from 9 to 1.

Tickets for preparing the 'Transfer of Stock must be given in at each office before one o'clock. At the India House before two.

Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying

At the Bank and India House, 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer.

At the South Sea House 3s. 6d. ditto.

Transfers at the Bank and South Sea House must be made by half-past two o'clock; at the India House, by three.

ARMY AGENTS.

Armit, Borough, and Co., Dublin.
Ashley, James, 135. Regent Street.
Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin.
Brent, Tim., Stable Yard, St. James's.
Brooksbank and Morland (for Invalids),
19. Craven Street, Strand.
Cane, Richard, and Co., Dublin.
Collyer, George S., 9. Park Place.
Cox and Son (for Royal Marines), 44. Hatton
Garden.
Fitter, Godfrey, 54. Welbeck Street.

Greenwood, Cox, and Hammersley, Craig's
Court.
Hopkinson, Charles, Regent Street.
Juit, George, 41. Warren Street.
Kirkland, John, 6. Whitehall.
Lawrie, John, 4. Robert Street, Adelphi.
Macdonald and Campbell, 6. Regent Street.
Price, William, 34. Craven Street.
Watson, William, 63. Charlotte Street,
Portland Place.

NAVY AGENTS.

Atkins, J., and Son, 7. Walbrook.
Barnett and Co., 37. Essex Street, Strand.
Barwis, W. H. B., 1. New Boswell Court.
Booth and Pettet, 2. Adelphi Terrace.
Chard, W., and E., 3. Clifford's Inn.
Chippendale, J., 10. John Street, Adelphi.
Clementson, I., 8. Adelphi Terrace.
Collier, Thos., 3. Brick Court, Temple.
Cooke, Halford, and Son, 41. Norfolk Street,
Strand.
Copland, Jn., 23. Surrey Street, Strand.
Dufaur, Jos., 13. Clement's Inn.
Evans and Eyton, 7. Northumberland
Street, Strand.

Goode and Co., 15. Surrey Street, Strand.
Hinxman, Jn., 72. Great Russell Street.
Holmes, William, 3. Lyon's Inn.
M'Inerbeney, James Street, Adelphi.
Maude, J. and T., 14. Great George Street.
Musprat, J., 9. New Broad Street.
Ommanney, Sir F. M., 22. Norfolk Street,
Strand.
Sholl, Robert, 7. Clement's Inn.
Slade, William, 21. Cecil Street, Strand.
Stilwell, T., 22. Arundel Street, Strand.
Woodhead, J., 1. James Street, Adelphi.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

- TREASURY**, Whitehall. — *Commiss.* Earl Grey, Viscount Althorp, Lord Nugent, R. V. Smith, F. T. Baring, Hon. G. Ponsonby. — *Secs.* Ed. Ellice, T. S. Rice.
- EXCHEQUER**, Old Palace Yard. — *Under-Treas. and Chanc.* Right Hon. H. Goulburn. — *Tellers*, Marquis Camden, K. G. Earl Bathurst, Right Hon. C. Yorke, S. Perceval, Esq. — *Auditor*, Lord Grenville. — *Chief Clerk*, G. C. Bedford. — *Clerk of Debentures*, T. Forster. — *Clerk of Pells*, H. Ellis. — *First Clerk*, W. H. Roberts. — *Paymasters of Exchequer Bills*, E. H. Nevinston, H. Jadis, and J. H. Latham, Esqs. — *Accountant*, S. J. Wood, Esq.
- HOME DEPARTMENT**, Whitehall. — *Sec. of State*, Viscount Melbourne. — *Under Secs.* S. M. Phillipps and G. Lamb. — *Parl. allow.* 20,716*l.* — The fees are computed at 8,716*l.*
- THE IRISH DEPARTMENT**, No. 18. Great Queen Street, Westminster. — *Sec.* Sir C. Flint.
- FOREIGN DEPARTMENT**, Downing Street. — *Sec. of State*, Viscount Palmerston. — *Under Secs.* Lord Dunsing and John Backhouse.
- COLONIAL DEPARTMENT**, Downing Street. — *Sec. of State*, Viscount Goderich. — *Under Secs.* R. W. Hay and Viscount Howick.
- REGISTRY OF SLAVES**, 13, James's Street, Buckingham Gate. — *Registrar*, T. Amyot.
- BOARD OF TRADE**, Whitehall. — *Pres.* Viscount Auckland. — *Vice-Pres.* C. P. Thompson, Esq. — *Sec.* C. F. Greville, Esq.
- PRIVY SEAL**, Somerset Place. — *Lord Privy Seal*, Lord Durham. — *Keeper of Records*, Mr. C. Jackson.
- MINT**, Tower Hill. — *Master*, Viscount Auckland. — *Warden*, Sir Walter James, Bt. — *Dep. Master*, Jas. W. Morrison, Esq.
- BOARD OF CONTROL**, Cannon Row, Westminster. — *Pics.* Right Hon. Charles Grant.
- WOODS AND FORESTS**, Whitehall Place. — *Commiss.* Hon. A. Ellis, W. Dacre Adams, and Henry Dawkins, Esqs. — *Sec.* A. Milne, Esq.
- THE CROWN RENTS** Receivers have their offices at the following places: Nos. 2. and 6. Whitehall Place; Richmond Terrace; 94. Great Russell Street; 10. Spring Gardens; and 6. Lyon's Inn.
- BOARD OF WORKS**, Whitehall, *Surveyor-General*, B. C. Stephenson, Esq. — *Assist. Surveyor*, H. Seward, Esq. — *Chief Ez.* J. W. Hiort, Esq. — *Architects*, J. Nash, J. Soane, and R. Smirke, Esqs.
- METROPOLIS ROADS**, Office, 22. Whitehall. — *Commiss.* Duke of Portland, &c. — *Clerk*, J. L. Panter, Esq.
- STATE PAPER OFFICE**, 34. Great George Street, Westminster. — *Keeper*, Rt. Hon. Hen. Hobhouse. — *Dep.* R. Lemon, Esq.
- SIGNET OFFICE**, Somerset Place. — *Keeper of the Office*, Mr. C. P. Jones.
- AUDIT OFFICE**, Somerset Place. — *Chairm.* F. S. Larpent, Esq. — *Sec.* J. L. Mallet, Esq. — *Chief Inspect.* F. L. Rogers, Esq.
- TAX OFFICE**, Somerset Place. — *Chairm.* R. Mitford, Esq. — *Sec.* Ed. Bates, Esq.
- EXCHEQUER BILL LOAN OFFICE**, South Sea House. — *Chairm.* C. Eosanquet, Esq. — *Sec.* W. Holden, Esq.
- NATIONAL DEBT REDUCTION AND LIFE ANNUITY OFFICE**, Old Jewry. — *Commiss.* Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Accountant-General in Chancery, Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank. — *Compt.* S. Higham, Esq.
- CUSTOM HOUSE**, Thames Street. — *Chairm. of Board*, R. Betenson Dean, Esq. — *Dep.* Hon. E. R. Stewart. — *Commiss.* H. Richmond, W. T. Roe, Hon. A. H. Hutchinson, H. J. Bouverie, G. W. F. Villiers, S. G. Lushington, Esqs., Hon. W. Cust, Hon. H. Legge, D. M. Binning, C. C. Smith, A. G. Stapleton, Esqs. — *Assists. for Incl. and Scott.* The Hon. W. le P. Trench, J. Smyth, L. H. Ferrier, T. Bruce, Esqs. — *Sec.* T. Whitmore, Esq.
- EXCISE OFFICE**, Broad Street. — *Chairman*, Lord G. Seymour. — *Dep.* Sir Francis H. Doyle, Bart. — *Commiss.* Alex. Campbell, Esq., Sir J. C. Mortlock, Hon. C. R. Trevelyan, Hon. J. Hewitt, W. Parish, W. Plunkett, Hart Davis, Esqs., Hon. Berk. Paget, Hon. W. H. Perey, T. Harrison, Esqs., — *Assist. for Incl. and Scott.* A. Cutto, P. P. Fitzpatrick, S. Rose, J. Cornwall, Esqs. — *Sec.* J. C. Freeling, Esq.
- STAMP OFFICE**, Somerset Place. — *Chairm.* J. Thornton, Esq. — *Dep.* W. A. Montagu. — *Com.* H. S. Montagu, J. W. Bowden, E. Saurin, R. Wellesley, Esqs. — *Sec.* Charles Pressly, Esq. — *Solicitor*, J. Timm, Esq.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE OFFICES.

Sun, Cornhill.
Phoenix, Lombard Street.
County, Regent Street.
Royal Exchange, Exchange.
Protector, 35. Old Jewry.
Guardian, 11. Lombard Street.
Imperial, Sun Street, Cornhill.
Globe, Pall Mall.
Atlas, King Street, Cheapside.
Alliance, 4. New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.

Union, 81. Cornhill.
British, Cornhill.
Westminster, Bedford Street.
Albion, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
Hand-in-hand, ditto.
London, Birchin Lane.
Palladium, 7. Waterloo Place.
Beacon, 8. Chatham Place.
Norwich Union, 4. Southampton Place.
West of England, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

LIST OF ENGLISH CONSULS

IN FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA (U. S.)
 Consul-Gen. St. John Baker.
 Philadelphia, G. Robertson.
 New York, J. Buchanan.
 Wilmington, C. J. Peshall.
 Maryland, J. Crawford.
 Savannah, A. L. Motyneux.
 Baltimore, W. Grey.
 New Orleans, G. Salkeld.
 Boston, G. Manners.
 Newport, J. B. Gilpin.
 New London, J. Stewart.
 Portsmouth, D. Mackintosh.
 Pensacola, John Baker.

Mexico, C. O'Gorman.
 Guatemala, C. Dashwood,
 C. G.

AMERICA (SOUTH).
 Bogota, J. Henderson, C. G.
 Carthagen, E. Watts.
 Caracao, Sir R. Porter.
 Maracaibo, R. Sutherland.
 Guayaquil, W. Cope.
 Panama, M. M'Gregor.
 Lima, C. M. Ricketts, C. G.
 — Patrick Kelly, V. C. —
 T. S. Willmot, V. C.
 Arequipa, U. Passmore.
 Valparaiso, G. R. Nugent,
 C. G. — J. White, V. C.
 Concepcion, H. Rous.
 Coquimbo, M. Carter.
 Buen Ayres, W. Parish, C. G.
 Montevideo, T. Hood.
 Brazil, W. Pennell, C. G.
 Rio Janeiro, A. Heatherly,
 V. C.
 Bahia, J. Weis, V. C.
 Pernambuco, J. Parkinson.
 Maranhao, R. Hesketh.
 Para, H. Dickenson, V. C.
 Parahiba, J. Hesketh, V. C.
 Maceyo, B. Seeley, V. C.
 Santos, W. Whittaker, V. C.

AUSTRIA.
 Venice, W. T. Money, C. G.
 Fiume, G. Leard.
 Ragusa, T. Turner.
 Trieste, G. Daring.

BARBARY.
 Algiers, R. W. St. John.
 Tripoli, H. Warrington.
 Tunis, Sir A. Reade.

DENMARK.
 Elsinour, Charles Fenwick.

FRANCE.
 Paris, D. R. Morier, C. G.
 — T. Pickford, Chanc.
 Calais, S. G. Marshall.
 Dunkirk, N. H. Holworthy,
 V. C.
 St. Valery, T. Saunders, V. C.
 Boulogne, W. Hamilton.
 Havre, A. Gordon.
 Rouen, Ed. De Caen, V. C.
 Dieppe, E. Le Baron, V. C.
 Caen, G. Brummel.
 Nantz, H. Newman.
 Brest, A. Ferrier. — A. Bouet,
 V. C.
 Morlaix, F. A. Alexander.
 Charente, J. Close.
 Bourdeaux, H. Scott. — E.
 Bell, V. C.
 Bayonne, J. Hervey, V. C.
 Marseilles, A. Turnbull.

Frankfort, C. Koch.
 Hanover, ——— Ellerman,
 C. G.
 Hanseatic Towns, H. Can-
 ning.
 Hayti, E. W. Schenley. — J.
 Fisher, C. — H. J. Thomp-
 son.

ITALY.
 Naples, Sir H. Lushington,
 C. G.
 Genoa, Jas. Stirling.
 Leghorn, J. Falconer.
 Sicily, F. Lindeman.
 Messina, W. W. Barker.
 Roman States, J. Larke.
 Sardinia, G. Bomeester.
 Corsica, A. P. Palmedo.
 Bastea, L. Veale.

NETHERLANDS.
 Amsterdam, R. Melville.
 Antwerp, Baron Larpent.
 Ostend, L. Heyland. — A.
 Faucher, V. C.
 Rotterdam, A. Ferrier.

PORTUGAL.
 — Maekenzie, C. G.
 Lisbon, J. R. Mathews. — J.
 Meagher, V. C.
 Oporto, J. Crispin.
 Azores, W. H. Read.
 Cape Verd Isles, J. Good-
 win.
 Madeira, E. Porter, V. C.

PRUSSIA.
 Königsberg, T. Fonblanque.
 Dantzic, A. Gibsone.
 Memel, F. Chatfield.

RUSSIA.
 St. Petersburgs. Sir D. Bayley.
 Black Sea, J. Yeames.
 Archangel, A. H. Aikin.
 Riga, T. Tupper.
 Liban, F. Keinitz.

SPAIN.
 Hon. J. Meade, C. G.
 Corunna, R. Bartlett. — F. R.
 Tidyman, V. C.
 Ferrol, A. F. Fernandez.
 Gijon, J. L. Huergo.
 Vigo, L. Menendez.
 Villagarcia, M. Du Rocha,
 V. C.
 Bilbao, J. Clarke. — F. Gam-
 minde, V. C.
 Barcelona, J. Ansley.
 Roses, J. Capdevilla, V. C.
 Valentia, J. Waring.
 Alicante, F. Waring, V. C.
 Mahon, L. Hargrave.
 Mallorca, F. Gilbert, V. C.
 Carthagen, C. Chamber-
 lain. — H. Galway, V. C.
 Malaga, W. Mark.
 Almeria, N. Roman, V. C.
 Cadiz, J. Brackenbury.
 Seville, M. Walsh, V. C.
 San Lucar, C. Philip, V. C.
 Algesiras, C. Burlin, V. C.
 Teneriffe, F. C. M'Gregor.

SWEDEN.
 Gottenburg, H. T. Liddel,
 C. G.
 Stockholm, G. Foy.
 Norway, C. Durie.

TURKEY.
 Constantinople, J. Cart-
 wright.
 Albania, W. Meyer.
 Egypt, J. Barker.
 Dardanelles, C. Landor.
 Adrianople, P. Davelicz.
 Aleppo.
 Cyprus, H. Von Diziano.
 Salonica, F. Charnaud.
 Smyrna, R. W. Brant. — N.
 Warry, V. C.
 St. John d'Acre, P. Abbott.
 Crete, Mons. Capogrosso.
 Patras, G. W. Crowe.

COINS.

The "standard" for gold in England is eleven parts of pure gold and one part of alloy. The standard weight of the sovereign is 5 dwts. $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs., but it is a legal tender when weighing only 5 dwts. $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. This allowance for deviation from the standard weight is called the "Remedy of the Mint." Gold coins are the sole standard measure of value, and legal tender of payment. The "standard" for silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of pure silver and 18 dwts. of alloy to the pound Troy. From a pound of standard silver are coined either 15½ crowns, 26½ half-crowns, 63 shillings, or 132 sixpences. Silver is not a legal tender for more than forty shillings at any one time. Copper money is coined in the proportion of 24 pence to the pound avoirdupois; the penny should consequently weigh 10½ drachms, or 291½ grs. troy. Copper money is not a legal tender for more than 12 pence. But, besides the standard for coins, gold has another standard, that called Jeweller's. The difference between the two standards is, that the pound for coins consists of 22 carats of pure gold and 2 carats of alloy, and the Jeweller's standard contains only 18 carats of pure gold, with 6 of alloy. Silver has also another standard, namely, that of the old silver coin. All wrought articles of gold or silver of the money standard are marked with a lion; the gold standard is also marked with the number "18." Articles of all standards capable of bearing a stamp are marked also with the initials of the maker's name, the arms or mark of the Assay office, and a letter for the date. The letter used by the Goldsmith's Company shows the date, by beginning the alphabet with 1796, and counting on to twenty letters progressively. The marks are as follows: Goldsmith's office, a *leopard's head*; Dublin Assay office, a *harp*; Edinburgh, a *thistle*; Newcastle, three *castles*; Sheffield, a *crown*; Birmingham, an *anchor*. — Assays have been made at Goldsmiths' Hall of what is called "German silver," when it was found to be composed of copper, zinc, and nickel, without any silver whatever.

ASSESSED TAXES.

By a recent act the following alterations were made: —

Any person, under twenty-one years of age, who acts in any capacity as a servant to his father, is exempt from duty.

Carriages with wheels not exceeding thirty inches in height, drawn by one or more ponies or mules, not exceeding thirteen hands, pay a tax of only 3*l.* 5*s.*

The duty on four-wheeled carriages, drawn by only one horse, is reduced to 4*l.* 10*s.*

The exemptions apply only to carriages not let out for hire.

All these duties are payable by quarterly instalments, on the 20th day of June for the quarter commencing the 5th of April; the 20th of September for the quarter commencing the 5th of July; the 20th of December for the quarter commencing the 10th of October; and the 20th of March for the quarter commencing the 5th of January, and ending on the 5th day of April next.

Appeals between the 1st of July and 20th of August shall be heard between the 20th of August and 20th of September following; and all other appeals between the 1st of December and the 20th of January, between the 20th of January and 10th of February following. An appeal must be preferred on the day appointed by the commissioners, and cannot be made after the expiration of the year within and for which the tax is to be collected.

All persons aggrieved may appeal to the commissioners, on giving ten days' previous notice to the surveyor or one of the assessors.

LICENCES OBTAINED AT THE EXCISE AND
STAMP OFFICES.

	£	s.	d.
Appraisers (only)	0	10	0
Auctioneers	5	0	0
Bankers (annual)	30	0	0
Beer. Every brewer of Table Beer only for sale, if the quantity brewed within the year ending the 10th of October previous to taking out such licence shall not exceed 20 barrels	0	10	0
Exceeding 20, and not exceeding 50 barrels	1	0	0
Exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100	1	10	0
Exceeding 100	2	0	0

Beer—continued.

£ s. d.

Every <i>Brewer</i> of other <i>Beer</i> for sale, if the quantity brewed within the year ending the 10th of October previous to taking out such licence shall not exceed 20 barrels, to pay	0	10	0
Exceeding 20, and not exceeding 50 barrels	1	0	0
Exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100	1	10	0
Exceeding 100, and not exceeding 1000	2	0	0
Exceeding 1000, and not exceeding 2000	3	0	0
Exceeding 2000, and not exceeding 5000	7	10	0
Exceeding 5000, and not exceeding 7500	11	5	0
Exceeding 7500, and not exceeding 10,000	15	0	0
Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000	30	0	0
Exceeding 20,000, and not exceeding 30,000	45	0	0
Exceeding 30,000, and not exceeding 40,000	60	0	0
Exceeding 40,000 barrels	75	0	0

The tax on beer being taken off, the excise officers have no longer the power of ascertaining the quantity of beer brewed. The act of parliament, therefore, assumes that, for the purposes of licensing, two bushels of malt are equal to one barrel of beer; and upon this scale the licences will be granted.

Every person who shall, after the 10th day of October, first become a brewer of beer for sale, on taking out such licence, shall pay ten shillings, and the remainder within ten days after the 10th day of October.

Retail licence for brewers	5	0	0
Licence to sell <i>Strong Beer</i> only brewed by any other brewer, in casks containing not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial standard gallons, or in not less than two dozen reputed quart bottles, at one time	3	3	0
Licence for retailing <i>Ale, Beer, Cyder, and Perry</i> , in inns, &c. if rated under 20 <i>l.</i> a year	1	1	0
In houses rated at 20 <i>l.</i> and upwards	3	3	0
Licence for retailing <i>Beer</i> only after October 10. 1830	2	2	0
<i>Cyder and Perry</i>	1	1	0
<i>Candles.</i> Making wax or spermaceti candles	5	0	0
Chandler, or maker of other candles	2	0	0
<i>Card or dice makers</i>	0	5	0
<i>Coffee, &c.</i> Every dealer in coffee, tea, cocoa-nuts, chocolate, or pepper	0	11	0
<i>Dealers</i> in British lace	0	5	0
— in foreign lace	3	3	0
<i>Glass Makers.</i> For every glass-house	20	0	0
<i>Hawkers</i> and pedlars	4	0	0
<i>Madhouse-keepers</i> (to be renewed every thirteen months)	10	10	0
<i>Maltsters.</i> If the quantity of malt, within the year ending the 5th July in each year, shall not exceed 50 quarters	0	7	6

And 7*s.* 6*d.* extra for every 50 quarters.

Every person becoming a maltster to pay 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the remainder within ten days after the 5th of July next after taking out such licence.

<i>Medicines</i> , quack, in London, Westminster, Southwark, and Edinburgh	2	0	0
— in any other borough, city, or town	0	10	0
— elsewhere	0	5	0

(This licence expires 31st August each year.)

<i>Paper.</i> Maker of paper or pasteboard, and every paper-stainer	4	0	0
<i>Platc.</i> Dealer in gold or silver plate, or in goods in which the quantity of gold shall be above two pennyweights, and under two ounces; or if silver shall be over five pennyweights, and under thirty ounces, in any one piece	2	6	0
— when the quantity of gold or silver is over the above amount	5	15	0
<i>Pawnbrokers</i> — in London and Westminster	15	0	0
— elsewhere	7	10	0

(The two last licences expire on the 31st of July in each year.)

<i>Post-horse keeper</i>	0	5	0
<i>Printed goods.</i> Every calico-printer, and every printer, painter, or stainer of silks, linens, cottons, or stuffs	20	0	0
<i>Soap.</i> Every maker of soap for sale	4	0	0
<i>Spirits.</i> Every distiller or maker of low wines or spirits	10	0	0
Every rectifier or compounder of spirits	10	0	0
Every dealer in spirits, <i>not a retailer</i>	10	0	0
Licence to retail <i>Spirituuous Liquors</i> or <i>Strong Waters</i> , If the dwelling-house, &c. shall be rated under 10 <i>l.</i> per annum	2	2	
If at 10 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i>	4	4	0
20 <i>l.</i> ——— 25 <i>l.</i>	6	6	0
25 <i>l.</i> ——— 30 <i>l.</i>	7	7	0
30 <i>l.</i> ——— 40 <i>l.</i>	8	8	0

<i>Spirits</i> — continued.	£	s.	d.
If at 40 <i>l.</i> and under 50 <i>l.</i>	9	9	0
50 <i>l.</i> or upwards	10	10	0
<i>Note.</i> —Chemists or others who retail alcohol or spirits of wine <i>without a licence</i> , as retailers, incur a penalty of 50 <i>l.</i> A communication from the Home Office to Dr. Reece, in 1830, has settled this.			
<i>Starch.</i> Every starch-maker for sale	5	0	0
<i>Sweets.</i> Every maker of any kind of sweets or made wines, or of mead or metheglin, for sale	2	2	0
Every retailer of sweets or made wines, or of mead or metheglin	1	1	0
<i>Tobacco and Snuff.</i> Every manufacturer, if the manufacture, within the year ending the 5th of July previous to taking out the licence, shall not have exceeded 20,000 lbs weight	5	0	0
And for every 20,000 lbs. weight, 5 <i>l.</i> extra, up to 100,000 lbs., after which there is no advance.			
Every person, who shall first become a manufacturer of tobacco or snuff, shall pay 5 <i>l.</i> , and the remainder within ten days after the 5th of July next after taking out such licence.			
Every dealer in or seller of tobacco or snuff	0	5	0
<i>Vinegar.</i> Every maker of vinegar for sale	5	0	0
<i>Wine.</i> Every dealer in Foreign Wine, who shall not have an excise licence for retailing Spirits, and a licence for retailing Beer	10	0	0
Licence to retail <i>Foreign Wine</i> , after a licence has been taken out to retail Ale or Beer, but no licence for retailing Spirituous Liquors	4	4	0
When a licence shall have been taken out for retailing Beer and Spirits respectively	2	2	0
<i>Wire-drawer.</i> For drawing gilt or silver wire	2	0	0
All licensed persons are to paint or cause to be painted on the outside of the front of their premises, in letters at least one inch long, their names, and the word "Licensed," adding thereto the words necessary to express the purpose, or trade or business, for which such licence has been granted. Penalty for not doing so, or for unlicensed persons doing the same, 20 <i>l.</i>			

STAMP DUTIES.

<i>Admission</i> of any person to the degree of an advocate or barrister	50	0	0
— to act as an attorney, solicitor, or proctor	25	0	0
— to be a member of either of the four Inns of Court	25	0	0
— of the Inns of Chancery	3	0	0
— into any corporation, if by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage	1	0	0
— if upon any other ground	3	0	0
— to be a fellow of the English or Scotch College of Physicians	25	0	0
— to be a licentiate of either	15	0	0
— matriculated at the Universities in England	1	0	0
— to be bachelor of arts	3	0	0
— to a degree in either University	6	0	0
— to be doctor of medicine in either of the Scotch Universities	10	0	0
<i>Affidavit</i> , not made for the purpose of being filed, read, or used in any court of law or equity	0	2	6
<i>Agreement</i> , not containing more than 15 Common Law folios, or 1080 words ...	1	0	0
— Containing more than 1080 words	1	15	0
— And for every <i>entire</i> 1080 words above the first 1080, a further	1	5	0
N.B. Twenty-one days are allowed for stamping Agreements not containing more than 1080 words, after signing them.			
<i>Almanacks.</i> For not exceeding one year	0	1	3
— Penalty for selling without stamp	10	0	0
<i>Appointment</i> not containing more than 2159 words	1	15	0
— And for every <i>entire</i> 1080 words above the first 1080, a further or progressive duty of	1	5	0
<i>Articles of Clerkship</i> to attorneys in the Courts at Westminster	120	0	0
— in inferior courts	60	0	0
— counterpart of	1	15	0
<i>Award</i>	1	15	0
— And for every <i>entire</i> 1080 words above the first 1080, a further	1	5	0
<i>Bill of lading</i> of any goods to be exported or carried coastwise	0	3	0
<i>Cards.</i> Every pack of playing cards	0	1	0
<i>Certificates</i> of attorneys residing within the limits of the two-penny post, if admitted for three years	12	0	0
— if not admitted so long	6	0	0

<i>Certificates</i> — continued.	£	s.	d.
— of attorneys residing elsewhere, if admitted for three years	8	0	0
— not so long	4	0	0
<i>Certificates of special pleaders or conveyancers, or equity draughtsmen, residing within the limits of the two-penny post</i>	12	0	0
— residing elsewhere	8	0	0
Acting without certificate, or delivering in a wrong place of abode, to evade the higher duties, penalty 50 <i>l.</i> ; and all certificates expire on 15th November, but may be renewed annually between 15th November and 16th December.			
Bonds relating to the exportation of wool, or any manufacture thereof, is exempted from duty.			
<i>Composition between debtors and creditors</i>	1	15	0
— And for every entire 1080 words above the first 1080 words, a further....	1	5	0
<i>Deputation of a gamekeeper</i>	1	15	0
<i>Grant or Letters Patent of the dignity of a Duke</i>	350	0	0
— Marquis	300	0	0
— Earl	250	0	0
— Viscount	200	0	0
— Baron	150	0	0
— Baronet	100	0	0
<i>Leases, at yearly rents, without any sum paid as fine or premium, if the rent does not amount to £20</i>	1	0	0
If 20 and under £100	1	10	0
100	2	0	0
200	3	0	0
400	4	0	0
600	5	0	0
800	6	0	0
1000 or upwards	10	0	0

FROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS.

Payable on demand, or at not exceeding two months after date, or sixty days after sight.				If otherwise payable.		
If for	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
If above	5	5	0	20	0	0
If above	20	0	0	50	0	0
If above	30	0	0	50	0	0
If above	50	0	0	100	0	0
If above	100	0	0	200	0	0
If above	200	0	0	300	0	0
If above	300	0	0	500	0	0
If above	500	0	0	1000	0	0
If above	1000	0	0	2000	0	0
If above	2000	0	0	3000	0	0
If above	3000	0	0	1	5	0

Orders on bankers payable to bearer on demand, within ten miles of the drawer, are exempted from the duty.

RECEIPTS.

If £2 and under £5	0s.	2d.	If £100 and under £200	2s.	6d.
5	0	3	200	4	0
10	0	6	300	5	0
20	1	0	500	7	6
50	1	6	1000 or in full	10	0

Which duties shall be paid by the persons giving such receipts.

Persons giving a discharge on paper not stamped as above, for any sum from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, forfeit 10*l.*, and for 100*l.* or upwards 20*l.* — Penalty for expressing in any receipt a less sum than is paid, or for any fraudulent contrivance, with intent to evade the duty, 50*l.*

A receipt given on a receipt stamp is not invalidated by the addition of such matter as requires an agreement stamp, where the words added do not control or qualify the terms of the receipt. — A receipt for the price of a horse, therefore, containing a warranty of soundness, is good to prove the warranty without an agreement stamp. A written paper containing a bare acknowledgement of a debt, as an *I. O. U.*, is good without a stamp.

<i>Specification of any indenture for which a patent shall be obtained</i>	£5	0	0
— And where the same shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then, for every entire 1080 words beyond the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of.....	1	0	0
<i>Transfer of Bank or South Sea stock</i>	0	7	9
— of India stock	1	10	0

PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES IN THE YEARS 1819 AND 1830
RESPECTIVELY.*The Prices belong to January in each Year.*

	Prices in Jan. 1819.			Prices in Jan. 1830.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wheat, per quarter	3	19	3	2	16	1*
Barley, ditto	3	0	2	1	9	6
Oats, ditto	1	12	6	1	1	5
Rye, ditto	2	18	10	1	12	0
Hay, per ton	7	10	0	3	15	0
Clover, ditto	9	0	0	5	0	0
South Down Wool, per tod	2	16	0	0	18	0
Beef, per stone	0	5	8	0	4	4
Mutton, ditto	0	5	6	0	4	0
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt.	4	10	0	2	15	0
Butter (Cork) ditto	5	4	0	5	6	0
Bacon, ditto	3	10	0	2	0	0
Town Tallow ditto	3	17	6	1	18	6
Iron, in pigs	8	10	0 to 9 10 0	5	0	0 to 5 15 0
—, in bars	13	0	0 to 14 0 0	7	0	0 to 7 5 0
Lead pigs, per ton	26	0	0	14	10	0
— milled, ditto	29	10	0	16	0	0
White Lead, ditto	40	0	0	25	0	0
Copper on sheet, per lb.	0	1	4 to 0 1 5	0	0	11
Cotton Prints, per piece of 28 yards, (Manufacturer's Prices)	0	18	0	0	8	6
Shirting, a yard, ditto	0	0	9	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calico, per 28 yards, ditto	0	12	0	0	6	9
—, Medium, per yard, ditto	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
—, Strong, ditto, ditto	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5
Nankeen, ditto, ditto	0	0	9	0	0	5
Carlisle Gingham, ditto, ditto	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6
Printed Calicoes, per 28 yards, ditto	1	7	0	0	17	0
— Single Col., ditto, ditto	1	15	0	1	0	0
Irish Linens, per yard, ditto	0	2	0	0	1	2
—, Medium, ditto, ditto	0	2	3	0	1	6
—, Fine, ditto, ditto	0	2	6	0	1	8
British Linen, ditto, ditto	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Muslin, ditto, ditto	0	1	0	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
—, Finer ditto, ditto	0	1	5	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
—, Finest ditto, ditto	0	2	0	0	0	11

* The figures do not indicate the amount of the depreciation in 1830; for in the latter year the quarter is the Imperial, whilst that of the former is the Winchester. Supposing the Winchester measure to have been used in 1830, the price of a quarter of wheat would be 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

THE RELATIVE PROPORTION BETWEEN LABOUR AND THE
NECESSARIES OF LIFE, AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

<i>Middle of 14th Century.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.
Ordinary price of Day Labourer		0	2		
Price of Wheat, per quarter		3	4 to 4	0	
Medium		3	8		
<i>Middle of 15th Century.</i>					
Pay of Labourer, per day		0	3		
Price of Wheat, per quarter		5	0 to 5	6	
<i>Former Part of 16th Century.</i>					
Pay of Labourer, per day		0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Wheat, per quarter, about		7	6		
<i>About the Middle of 17th Century.</i>					
In Essex, medium pay of Labourer stated		1	1		
Wheat, per quarter		40	0		
Malt, per quarter		24	0		
<i>Latter Part of 18th Century.</i>					
Pay of Labourer, per day		1	2		
Wheat, per quarter		48	0		
Malt, per quarter		42	6		

LAWS BY WHICH PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE ARE MOST USUALLY AFFECTED.

ADMINISTRATION.—Letters of administration are granted by one of the spiritual courts to the next of kin of persons who die without having left a will. These letters are granted according to the nearness of degree:—thus, to a husband as to the separate estate of his wife; to a wife as to the property of her husband; to children as to the property of their parents;—in default of children to the parents of the deceased, and then to relations in the following order: brothers, grandfathers, uncles, or nephews, and the females of each class respectively; and, lastly, cousins. A creditor, in default of relations, may take out administration. An administrator must collect effects, pay debts, and make a just distribution of the property of the deceased amongst his relations. He has no will to guide him in this distribution as an executor; but he must follow the terms of an act of parliament, called the statute of distributions. The division of the effects should never be undertaken by any person, except under sound legal advice. On the death of an administrator, another must be appointed; but if two have been appointed in the first instance, and one dies, the survivor is sole administrator. See *Executor*.

AGENT.—The late Lord Ellenborough took occasion to observe, that a great proportion of the causes brought into the courts at Guildhall, proceeded from the neglect of merchants to enquire whether or not the persons whom they authorize to deal for them are *brokers* or *factors*: for the legal character of each is very different. A broker is intrusted with the mere naked power of negotiating contracts concerning property. A factor has the power to negotiate, and has likewise the *possession* of the property. Both brokers and factors answer the general description of an agent, whose duties are of a very important and delicate nature, and should be studied by every person who undertakes the office. If he make use of the money or the securities of his principal in any way for his own benefit, not authorized by the latter, the agent commits an offence which is punishable with transportation. Again, if any factor or agent, having goods of another for the purpose of sale, or having a bill of lading, or certificate or warrant for delivery of goods, shall *pledge* the same for his own benefit, he shall incur the like penalty. Employers, masters, principals of all kinds, are responsible for the acts of their agents or servants done in the course of the performance of their duty to such employer or principal. But it should be observed, that the master is answerable for those acts of his servant or agent only which are connected with the performance of the business he was authorised to execute. An agent or servant, however, may commit a wrong upon a third party, and that party may be entitled to sue for damages. Masters are liable for all such injuries or wrongs as are committed by his servants, even intentionally, when those acts are done incidentally by the servants in the course of their duty. But the servants themselves, when actuated by malice against the parties whom they injure, are answerable also in their person; and that, too, although they have been authorised to execute those acts by the master. An agent, appointed an executor by his principal, ceases to be an agent from the time that he begins to act as an executor. An agent who employs other agents to transact the business of his principal, without any privity between the latter and the sub-agents, must pay the sub-agents himself. An agent has a lien upon goods for his general balance, which lien is available even against the crown: but he has no lien except the goods or money are in his possession. Agents, in drawing or indorsing bills for principals, ought to specify in precise terms that they sign for the purpose of transfer only, and not to incur liability.

ASSIGNEE.—Every assignee under a commission of bankrupt should ascertain *personally*, before he accepts the office, that the commission is well established as to the points of a sufficient petitioning creditor's debt; of the bankrupt being a trader; and of his having committed an undoubted act of bankruptcy:—for, if an assignee proceeds to dispose of property under a commission which afterwards turns out to be invalid, he is liable to the bankrupt. The authority of assignees does not go beyond the objects of their trust. They are entitled to the custody of the proceedings under the commission, being answerable for their safety. They appoint the solicitor; they can change him when they please: they are liable to him on account of costs, as also to the messengers. When assignees submit disputed cases to referees, they should (if the state of the funds be such as to call for the precaution) expressly stipulate that such reference is not to be deemed on their part an admission of assets, because, in case no such provision is made, the reference will be presumed as an acknowledgment of assets. It sometimes happens that a bankrupt is allowed to carry on his business as the agent of the creditors, and for their benefit. Should he in such a capacity order goods, the assignees are liable for the debt, though the bankrupt should have given the order in his own name only. Every action against assignees in the execution of their duty must be brought within three calendar months after the fact committed. Assignees generally may consider themselves as exactly in the place that the bankrupt before his bankruptcy was, as to his various relations, and his rights of lien. — (See *Insolvent Debtors*.)

BANKRUPTCY — *The persons who may be bankrupts are as follows: —* Bankers, brokers, scriveners receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody; insurers of ships or freights, warehousemen, wharfingers, packers, builders, carpenters, shipwrights, auctioneers (as agents or factors), victuallers; keepers of inns, coffee-houses, hotels, or taverns; dyers, printers, bleachers, fullers, calenderers, cattle or sheep salesmen, bakers, blacksmiths, brewers, brick-makers (who do not confine themselves to the manufacture of the clay or soil on their own land, but carry on substantially a trade in bricks), butchers (except in the case where a farmer kills and sells the stock of his own farm only), clothiers, coal dealers (unless in the case of dealers who sell no other coal than what is obtained from their own land), cider makers (except when the orchards are their own), factors, fishermen (except when they deal in no other fish but that which is of their own catching), iron, hardware manufacturers, lime-burners (except when they obtain the limestone from their own land), locksmiths, merchants in general; manufacturers, who buy materials and sell them in a manufactured state; millers (who grind the produce of farms not their own), milliners, nailors, newspaper venders, painters, plumbers, shoemakers, tailors, tanners, timber merchants, — all persons, in short, coming within the description of dealers and chapmen, using the trade of merchandize, by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment, or otherwise, in gross or by retail; or who for themselves, or as agents or factors, seek their living by buying and selling, by buying and letting for hire, or by the workmanship of goods or commodities. Privilege of parliament makes no difference in the case of a trader.

Persons who are not subject to the bankrupt laws: — Alum-makers (who use only the materials found in or on their own lands), army agents (because they are servants of the state), attorneys, auctioneers (except when they act as factors or agents), brick-makers (who use only the materials found on their own lands), butlers or stewards of the king, or of the inns of court; cheese-makers (who sell cheese of their own manufacture only), army or navy contractors, cowkeepers (even they who sell milk and dry cows, and purchase milch cows), cider makers (who use apples of their own growth only), dealers in exchequer bills (as agents), fishermen (selling only fish caught by themselves), gun-founders for army or navy, land-jobbers, lime-burners (who use only the limestone found on their own estate), millers (grinding only their own produce), mine owners (selling only their own produce), schoolmasters (although they should buy books and sell them to their scholars). It is doubtful if scavengers are subject to the bankrupt laws. Farmers are not subject to those laws so far as regards the occupation, cultivation, and produce of land, whether that produce be of a vegetable, terreneous, or mineral kind, or consists of animals bred, reared, or fed upon it. But, in general, farmers engage in trading of some sort, and disputes as to their liability to become bankrupts are to be settled only by the evidence which may be brought before a jury, as to whether the acts of buying and selling were merely occasional, or were deliberately persevered in by the farmer, with an intention of gaining a profit beyond the regular profits of a farmer. Clergymen cannot be bankrupts. Servants of ambassadors and of other public ministers are liable to the bankrupt laws; but neither grazers, common labourers, workmen for hire, receiver-general of the taxes, nor members of nor subscribers to any incorporated commercial companies established by charter or act of parliament, are so liable. Acts of bankruptcy may be committed in a variety of ways. In general they may be described as acts either of a positive or negative kind, which denote an intention in the mind of the trader to *defeat or delay* his creditors. As, however, in many cases, it would be impossible to ascertain the intentions of a trader, the law satisfies itself with the evidence that the trader has done such acts as would have the necessary effect of defeating or delaying his creditors, although the trader may plead ignorance that such acts would be followed by such an effect. In all cases where the affairs of a tradesman are beginning to go wrong, he should consult a respectable law adviser; for it is too frequently the case, that ignorant traders suffer more from what they abstain from doing than from what they actually do. Bankrupts, at their examination, will consult their own interests most securely by an honest and unreserved developement of their affairs. They are allowed previously to inspect their books and papers; and they should always do so in order to avoid the necessity of repeated examinations. Bankrupts should be most careful in avoiding all interference with the progress of their commissions, except when legally called upon. The Court of Chancery has set aside assignees in a case where it was shown that the bankrupt had canvassed amongst his creditors with the view of influencing their choice. The assignees are entitled to all the personal property of the bankrupt, in whatever country that property is, except necessary wearing apparel for himself, his wife and children; and the quantity that he may retain on this account, the bankrupt is allowed to determine at his own risk. With respect to the disposal of the property of a bankrupt's wife, we may say, generally, that the assignees will stand, in regard to that property, precisely as the husband stood before his bankruptcy; and they will be subject to the same equity in her behalf as the husband was. Thus, whatever property the wife was left to her separate use cannot be taken by the creditors, because it could not have been taken by the husband. When a settlement of the wife's property is so made, as that any benefit to be derived from it by the husband must cease on his becoming a bankrupt, the as-

signees have no claim against that property. A settlement on a bankrupt's wife is frequently brought in to save some portion of the property to his family. It is of importance to know that a settlement made before marriage, or one made in pursuance of an article entered into before marriage, is good against creditors. The law requires that a reason shall be given for a settlement, and contemplation of marriage is a legal one. A settlement on a wife, which is dated after marriage, and not made in pursuance of a previous article, is bad against creditors, unless it can be proved to have been effected in consideration of the husband having received a new sum of money or property in right of his wife, or unless it can be shown to have been made *bonâ fide* and without any intention of fraud. All persons are affected by notice or knowledge of an act of bankruptcy committed by a trader, and should they after such notice give up to him or his order assets in their hands, they are responsible to the assignees.

By 1 W. 4. c. 47., a bankrupt who possesses or is entitled to real property, cannot will it away from his creditors. The creditors to whom debts are owing on specialty, by which the heirs are bound, are first to be paid; next the creditors on specialty in which the heirs are not bound, and then all other creditors, come in.

BILL OF EXCHANGE.—A bill of exchange is a promise by the *acceptor* to pay the sum of money mentioned in the instrument; a promissory note is a similar promise by the drawer. A bill or note must be made for the payment of *money only*, and this money in actual cash. If in a bill the drawer writes a promise to pay in notes, securities, or in any other form than cash, the instrument is not a legal one. The bill or note must also be for a defined and certain sum, and the promise to pay must be absolute, and not dependent on any contingency. A bill may be made payable at any time however distant. If any words are written on the back of a bill or note, which, if they were inserted on the face of the instrument, would affect its validity, the bill is not good in law. A bill may be post-dated, if no fraud on the stamp office is the consequence. The place where a note is drawn is not material; but the address of a drawee in a bill of exchange is material. If the words "or order," or "bearer," are not in the bill, it is not negotiable. The drawer of a bill enters into an engagement to pay *any person* who is the rightful holder of the bill, when payment is due. If persons who are bound to pay a bill receive notice that it has been lost, they ought not to pay it afterwards unless to a *bonâ fide* holder. The judges are very strict in investigating cases where a bill has been lost, and payment claimed by a new party. The holder must give a clear and good account of how he came by it; and he must not only show that he gave valuable consideration for it, but that he had reason to believe that the party from whom he got it had come by it in a legal and proper manner. And it will be no defence for parties to say, that, as bankers or brokers, they have been in the habit of discounting bills or notes for strangers without asking questions. A tradesman should be very cautious in taking bills or notes, after the time at which the payment of them should take place, because it will be almost impossible for him to prove to a jury that he was not acquainted with all the objections to which the bill was liable in the hands of the person from whom he received it, in which case the whole loss falls on him. The payee of a bill, if he negotiates it without indorsing, may be compelled to indorse afterwards. An indorsement in black-lead pencil is as good as in ink. A material alteration in a bill or note requires a new stamp. Persons who draw, or indorse, or accept bills in any secondary character, such as agent, commissioner, executor, &c. should be careful in guarding themselves by the use of explicit words. Bills payable at a certain time after date, after sight, after demand, or notice, or after any other event, are not to be paid until the expiration of certain days of grace, which vary in different countries. In this country three days are allowed, except when Sunday falls on the third day, and then only two are allowed. Months are calendar months; and the first day of grace is the next day after the full completion of the time mentioned in the bill, and the payment must be made on the last day of grace. The holder of a bill which is not duly paid should, without delay, communicate the dishonouring of the bill to all persons to whom he looks for indemnification; he is not bound to give notice to all, but it is his policy to do so, since he may suffer from the neglect of others in not giving all the parties notice. Those who do not receive due notice are discharged from liability. Notice must be given within the second day after the dishonour—a letter by the two-penny post, to arrive within the time specified, is good service. The law, however, requires only that each party should do his best to give the earliest possible notice by the ordinary means of communication, from the time that he receives notice himself. Each party has his remedy against the person who transferred the bill to him.

BROKER. The commission of, for negotiating loans, is limited to 5s. per cent., and by taking more he incurs a penalty of 20l.: his commission for executing annuities is 10s. per cent.; but he is not entitled to any commission if he advance his own money.

CLERKS.—See *Servants*.

CREDITORS.—(See *Insolvent Debtors*).—Creditors should know, that if they agree to terms of composition offered by their debtor, they are discharged from that agreement if the debtor does not punctually fulfil his part of the contract. For instance, a debtor said, "If you take so much off your debt, I will pay you on a certain day." The creditor agreed; the money was not forthcoming on the appointed day, but it was tendered two or three days afterwards. The creditor refused; brought an action; the debtor filed a

bill to stop the action, but the bill was dismissed, and the creditor obtained a verdict for his original demand.

EXECUTORS.—An executor is one appointed by a testator to carry his will into effect. He may renounce the office, but he cannot transfer it; if he takes the usual oath, he is bound to execute the duties of the office. He regulates the expense of the funeral, and is responsible for charges that are not reasonable and fitting the condition of the deceased. The proving of a will can only be done through a proctor. The executor must swear to the personal effects of the testator, and on proving the will he must take out probate of the same. If any person administer any part of the personal estate of the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, he incurs a penalty of 100*l.* and 10 per cent. on the amount of the stamp duty payable on the probate or the administration. In swearing the amount of the testator's property, the executor is not allowed to deduct his debts; but the duty which was paid on the gross amount will be returned on the ground of debts or letters of administration, provided that application is made at the legacy duty department, Somerset House, *within three days after the date of the said probate or letters.* In case further time is necessary to ascertain the state of the property, application must be made to the treasury. Debts must be paid before a return of duty is made; and those debts on which duty is returnable, do not include the funeral, testamentary, and other subsequent expenses. All vouchers must be produced, together with the probate or letters of administration, at the stamp office. Applications for a return of stamp duty paid by mistake, and for amendment of probates and letters of administration, must be made within six months after the mistake is found out; and no fees or gratuities are to be taken by any officer or clerk at the stamp office. In case an executor resides at a distance from the court where the will is to be proved, he can prove it by commission. The executor must communicate to his proctor the name and description of the testator, residence, names of executors, and of two clergymen of their neighbourhood, to swear them on the commission. The commission and the original will being returned by the executors, the probate is then sent by the proctor. The same course may be adopted in taking out letters of administration. An executor has the entire control of the property on the death of the deceased, and is bound to take proper steps for its security. He is bound also to do such acts as not being immediately done will deteriorate the property. He may sue for debts due to the testator. He may retain debts due to himself; but if a testator appoint his debtor to be his executor, the appointment is a complete discharge of the debt. He must pay the debts of the deceased in the following order:—Debts due to the king, poor's rates, post office letters; debts of record, such as judgments, recognizances, &c.; debts due on special contract, those due on simple contract, bills, &c. If the assets be insufficient for all the debts, the executor ought to pay those claims of equal degree, by equal proportions. Executors paying legacies and not leaving enough for debts, are responsible to the creditors. Where no time is specified in the will, the executor need not pay a legacy until one year after the death of the testator, but after that he is liable to pay interest from the time it is demanded, if he withholds the legacy. The rate of interest is 4 per cent. The legacy duty is to be paid *immediately.* On the executor or administrator retaining any legacy or residue, or any part thereof, for his own use or for that of others, without having first paid the duty, he becomes a debtor to the king; or if he pays away a legacy or part of it, having deducted the duty, he becomes a debtor to the king. But if he pays away a legacy without deducting the duty, then the executor or administrator, together with the legatee or party in distribution, become all debtors to his majesty. Legacies to infants ought to be paid into the Bank, according to the 36 G. 3. c. 52.; and those to married women must be paid to their husbands. Legacies left to executors for their trouble are not to be paid if such persons do not act.

INFANTS (all males under twenty-one years of age). Contracts made with infants may be avoided by them; but they are good as against the parties contracting. This is a general rule as to all matters supplied to infants which do not come under the description of *necessaries*, which mean things regarding the person of an infant, such as meat, drink, apparel, washing, lodging, medicine, and education befitting his station, degree, and property, at reasonable charges. Tradesmen cannot be too cautious in dealing with infants. If they become the debtors of infants, and pay them money, they may, probably, be compelled to pay it over again; and the probability is such, that a prudent lawyer advises, that if an infant be a creditor of a tradesman, the latter ought to let himself be sued, when he can pay the money into court. Again, tradesmen in supplying what are called necessaries to infants, should remember that if the infant shall have been already provided with necessaries by his guardian, or by other tradesmen, he cannot be compelled to pay for those articles, which, in such case, would not be necessaries. An infant hiring a horse, and injuring it, cannot be sued; nor is he liable for breach of warranty of a horse. He can, on coming of age, affirm contracts made during his minority; but such affirmations should be had in writing.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS. Persons in prison on account of debt may procure their discharge by the medium of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. They must prepare a petition, after fourteen days from the time when they have been put into prison, which petition is left at the office of the court for inspection. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the proper officer attends at the prisons to take affidavits and signatures to petitions. In fourteen

days after filing the petition, the debtor must present a schedule, describing every particular relating to his situation, trade, residence, transactions, state of his property, debts, credits, &c.; and if he wilfully omit any property, with a view to defraud the creditors, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by hard labour. Every debtor is allowed to except from the property which he surrenders to the creditors, effects, wearing apparel, and working tools, to the value of 20*l.*; but these effects he must specify in his schedule, which must also be accompanied by the appraiser's certificate. Due notice must be given of these proceedings twenty-one days beforehand, in order that the creditors may have time to prepare for the hearing. Creditors intending to oppose a prisoner's discharge, must give notice, by calling at the office of the court, any day between ten and four o'clock, and making an entry in a book kept for that purpose. This entry must be made *three* clear days before the day of hearing. Any creditor may oppose at the hearing, although he should not have given notice; but it is necessary that some creditor should give notice. The debtor may prevent a creditor from interfering in court, until he has proved his debt. If a prisoner appear to have contracted a debt fraudulently, or without having reasonable or probable expectation of being able to pay, or if he shall have put a creditor to expense and trouble by a frivolous defence or delay, or if he be indebted for damages, on account of any wrong done by him to property or person, he may be adjudged to be kept in prison for any period, not exceeding two years in all, from the time of filing his petition. The property of an insolvent, if he have any, vests in his assignees, who are accountable to the rest of the creditors for its management. During his imprisonment the insolvent is entitled to an allowance, not exceeding 4*s.* a week, to be paid by the creditors; and when an order to this effect has been made, the default of payment by the creditors discharges the prisoner. One of the first acts that the court requires of an insolvent is, that he should sign a warrant of attorney to authorize the entering up of a judgment against him for the amount of his debts; and this judgment is entered up accordingly. *It is good against any future effects* of which the insolvent may become possessed. Upon a recent occasion, the chief commissioner expressed his astonishment at the supineness of creditors in not following up the powers with which they are vested by the act relating to insolvents. He declared it to be his conviction that debtors, who had been discharged by the court, were, in many cases, soon able to pay their debts; and that, from the folly and negligence of assignees, not one shilling was recovered, where thousands of pounds might be obtained for the benefit of the general creditors.

LIEU.—Certain tradesmen are justified by law or custom in detaining goods which have come into their possession, and on which their skill and ingenuity have been expended, until they are paid by the owners of such property. The persons who have this lien are attorneys, except in the case of proceeding under a commission of bankrupt; bankers, brokers and factors, agents, packers, wharfingers, calico printers*, and dyers.†

PATENTS.—Patents, as the law now stands, ought to be taken out by an experienced agent.

SERVANTS or clerks incur a penalty either of transportation, or imprisonment and whipping, by stealing any chattel, money, or valuable security belonging to, or in the possession or power of their master. If a servant or clerk shall receive any chattel, money, or valuable security, for or in the name of his master, and shall fraudulently embezzle the same, the offender is deemed guilty of feloniously stealing the same, although it was only brought into the master's possession by its being in the possession of the servant.

TRUSTEES.—The instances are by no means few in which persons have accepted the office of trustee under the impression that their duties were merely nominal. They have accordingly paid little attention to them: the trust property went to ruin—the trustee or his innocent representatives were made responsible—and the most calamitous consequences have ensued, which a little care, and a more accurate knowledge of the law, might have prevented. He who is resolved not to accept the office of trustee, should be careful in avoiding any acts which may commit him: his refusal to take the trust will completely exonerate him from all responsibility, but his refusal must be from the beginning. A trustee must make good all losses which may be incurred by the person or persons for whose benefit he holds the trust, or by any other innocent persons, provided those losses take place through the *negligent, mistaken, or improper* conduct of the trustee. Negligence, mistake, and impropriety, called breaches of trust, are chargeable on the conduct of a trustee, when that conduct is not consistent with the terms of the document by which he holds the appointment, or with the rules of management which the Court of Chancery deems to be provident, although his motives may be the most upright. A trustee, who negligently declines to lay out trust-money so as to make it productive, is liable to be called on to make good the loss, by paying out of his own pocket interest at the rate of 4 per cent. In case it can be shown that a trustee could

* A manufacturer sent calicoes to a party to get printed for him. This person sent the calicoes to a printer, to whom he owed money. The printer, thinking that they were the property of him who sent them, held them until he was paid; and he was justified in doing so by the courts against the right owner of the calicoes.

† The dyers, bleachers, printers, &c. of Manchester have given notice, to which all persons are bound to attend, that they will receive no goods on which they have not a lien.

have made greater interest than 4 per cent. with the trust-money, and that he employed it in transactions for his own benefit, then he can be made to pay 5 per cent. on the principal money, or to account for the profits which he may have made by the money. Should he, however, die before those breaches of trust become exposed, his personal representatives are liable for his acts. Trustees are never justified in breaking in on the capital of an infant, except for the purpose of apprenticing or otherwise putting him out in life; and when, under any other pretence, they intrude on the capital, they are bound to repay it, together with the interest which it should have borne. No length of time will preclude a party, for whose benefit trust property is held, from exacting justice from his trustee. But, on the other hand, the Court of Chancery takes care to secure trustees from expense, and, as far as possible, annoyance; and the spirit of its protecting interference cannot be better described than in the words of Lord Eldon (*Worrall v. Harford*, 8 Vesey, 8.): — “It is in the nature of the office of a trustee, whether expressed in the instrument or not, that the trust property shall reimburse him all the charges and expenses incurred in the execution of the trust: that is implied in every trust-deed.” The Court is always open for application for advice, whenever any difficulty in the execution of trusts arises.

WOMEN. — Married women bear so very peculiar a relation in a commercial point of view to society, as that every tradesman should make himself acquainted with the exact nature of their legal character. The contracts of a married woman are, generally speaking, voidable, except in the city of London, where she can trade as a single woman, and in cases where her husband is dead in law; that is, where he is an alien enemy of the country, or an alien that never was in this country, or where, being a native of this country, he goes abroad and is not heard of for seven years. A married woman can bind her husband by contracts made by her without his express consent. The law considers her the husband's agent, and it presumes that he consents to all her contracts. But this presumption only lasts as long as a cohabitation exists, or may appear to exist: and it follows, that when the wife is separated from the husband, he is not liable for her debts, except in the case of necessities, and when he cannot prove that he has settled a proper allowance upon her. Even during cohabitation, when articles not necessities are supplied to the wife, the husband is allowed to show by evidence that the credit was solely given to the wife, in which case he is no longer liable. Tradesmen generally can easily ascertain those cases where the contracts of wives are likely to be acknowledged by their husbands; and, in every instance where a suspicion to the contrary may be entertained, it is the duty of an honest man, as it is the part of a prudent one, to pause and enquire before he sends out his goods on the mere order of married women. General notices by husbands not to trust their wives are useless; but notices to particular tradesmen to that effect will exonerate the husband, in case his wife's orders to tradesmen are complied with. A man who treats a woman with whom he lives as his wife before the world, is bound by that woman's acts in the same way as if she was his lawful wife. A tradesman who gives credit to such a woman must be prepared to show by evidence, that the man whom he seeks to make responsible for her debts has so acted as to allow him or others to take for granted that they were married. On the death of her husband, a wife is entitled to what is called her *paraphernalia*, which means her bed and necessary apparel, and such ornaments of her person as, being consistent with the rank of her late husband, may be in her possession at his decease.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES EFFECTED IN THE LAW IN 1830.

Beer. — Duties repealed, and facilities given for the more extensive sale of beer. By one of the two acts passed on this subject, persons are enabled to take out licences for the sale of *beer, ale, and porter*. Persons applying for licences must be householders assessed to the poor's rate; they must bring security to the amount of 20*l.* for the payment of penalties, in case they shall be incurred. The licence is to be obtained in London from two or more of the commissioners of excise, and elsewhere in England by the commissioners and supervisors of excise. The commissioners are to grant the licences within ten days after the application: the cost is two guineas. The commissioners are to be the sole judges of the sufficiency of the securities; and no person licensed under this Act can be a security for another. The party licensed to sell beer, ale, and porter, must put up a sign-board over his door, with his name and surname painted on it, together with the words “Licensed to sell beer by retail.” The letters are to be either white on a black ground, or black on a white ground, and are to be three inches at least in length, in order that they may be publicly visible and legible. All this must be done under the penalty of 10*l.* for each offence. The licence must be renewed; and persons selling beer after the expiration of one, and before the renewal of another, incur a penalty of 20*l.* The same penalty attaches to any person who, having a licence for the sale of beer, shall retail wine or spirits. One licence will do for any number of partners; but they can have only *one* concern. In any place where a riot actually is, one justice can order the doors of the licensed house to be closed, no matter what be the time of the day; or in any place where a riot is *expected*, two justices may order the same thing. The retailer must, if required, use the legal standard measure. Permitting drunkenness, violent and disorderly conduct, or any

gaming whatsoever, is to be visited by a penalty, not less than 2*l.* and not more than 5*l.* for the first offence; not less than 5*l.* and not more than 10*l.* for the second offence; and for the third, not less than 20*l.* and not more than 50*l.* Where the latter penalty is incurred, the *justices* before whom the conviction takes place may disqualify the offender for two years from retailing beer, and prohibit it from being sold on his premises. The adulteration of beer, or the selling of it by a retailer with a knowledge that it is made otherwise than from malt and hops, forfeits a penalty of from 10*l.* to 20*l.*; and for the second offence he can be disqualified for two years, or pay a fine of from 20*l.* to 50*l.* No beer is to be sold or allowed to be consumed on the premises before 4 o'clock in the morning, or after 10 o'clock at night; or on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or day of Public Fast or Thanksgiving, between 10 in the morning, and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon: 2*l.* is the penalty for each offence against this clause. All penalties (except those for selling without licence, which are recoverable as other excise penalties) are recoverable before two justices in petty sessions, provided the information is brought within three months. Persons convicted of a third offence within the space of eighteen calendar months, may appeal to the Quarter Sessions; and should the judgment of the justices be affirmed, the offender is to pay all costs, to be fined under 100*l.*, or to have his licence declared void, &c. In such case of conviction, if the offender do not pay the "costs and charges," he is to be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of correction for six months, unless he should sooner make payment. Witnesses summoned on either side at the hearing of the information before the justices, and not attending, shall forfeit 10*l.* unless they show a reasonable excuse. Penalties are to be paid in *seven* days after the conviction; and should they not be paid within that time, the justices may issue a warrant of distress for the same. Should the property not be sufficient for the amount of the penalty, together with the costs of the distress, then the offender is to be imprisoned for periods proportioned to the amount of the deficiency.—Actions against any justice, constable, or other person, for any thing done under this act, must be brought within three months after the cause of complaint shall have arisen, and *not afterwards*.

This act does not interfere with the customary sale of beer at fairs which are allowed by law. The provisions for billeting officers and soldiers in victualling houses extend to houses licensed under this act. No sheriff's officer or other person executing the legal process of any court of justice can be licensed.

The last clause of the act makes similar provisions in all respects for the sale of cider and perry. The price of the licence is one guinea. Persons may retail both beer and cider; but they must have taken out a licence for each.

The act came into operation on the 10th day of October, 1830.

Brewers, dealers in, or retailers of beer.—The act 1 Will. 4. c. 64. allows beer and cider to be *retailed and consumed on the premises* merely on taking out an excise licence. It is material to observe that this act does not affect the licences required by law to be taken out by brewers of and *dealers in beer*, nor by persons keeping common inns, ale-houses, and victualling houses, and selling beer, wine, and spirits: these will continue to be licensed as heretofore, under the same rules, restrictions, and penalties. A *dealer in beer* is defined by 1 W. 4. c. 61. s. 92. to be a person who sells beer "in quantities not less than four gallons and a half, or two dozen reputed quart bottles, to be drank or consumed elsewhere than on the premises where sold." As neither the Intermediate Beer Act, 4 G. 4. c. 51. nor the act for regulating the Retail Brewers, the 5 G. 4. c. 54. has been repealed, we presume those engaged in the sale and manufacture of beer under these statutes may either pursue their vocation as heretofore, or they may obtain an excise licence, under the new act, for the retail and consumption of beer on the premises. Brewers must make entry of all premises and utensils used for brewing, or storing beer and malt, under a penalty of 200*l.*, and forfeiture of utensils, &c. Officers may enter any buildings or places used by brewers, for the purpose of inspecting or taking an account of beer or malt therein, with a penalty on persons obstructing officers, &c. of 100*l.* No brewer to have raw or unmaltd grain in his brewery premises.

Carriers, stage-coach proprietors, &c.—These persons are accountable for all parcels under the value of 10*l.* but not for more unless the parcel is insured for more. The rate of insurance has been established in London as follows:—

"Notice is hereby given—That for any package or passenger's luggage, containing 'gold or silver coin of the realm, or of any foreign state, or any gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, or any precious stones in jewellery, watches, clocks, or time-pieces of any description, trinkets, bills, notes of the Governor and Company of the banks of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, or of any other bank in Great Britain and Ireland, orders, notes, or securities for payment of money, English or foreign, stamps, maps, writings, title-deeds, paintings, engravings, pictures, gold or silver plate, or plated articles, glass, china, silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials, furs or lace, or any of them,' to a greater amount in value than 10*l.*, the increased charge, over and above the common and ordinary charge for carriage, is as follows:—

"For any distance not exceeding fifty miles, for each pound sterling in value, the sum of one halfpenny.

"For any distance not exceeding seventy-five miles, for each pound sterling in value, the sum of three farthings.

“ For any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, for each pound sterling in value, the sum of one penny.

“ For any distance not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles, for each pound sterling in value, the sum of three half-pence; an additional farthing per pound sterling for every increase of distance not exceeding fifty miles; and the same for every increase of distance upon each additional fifty miles completed, over and above the first one hundred and fifty miles.

“ When the value of the property to be insured shall exceed two hundred and fifty pounds, a reduction in the above specified rates may be made by special contract.”

A paper, acknowledging the receipt of the parcel, its value, &c. is to be given at the coach office.

Cider.—The duties on the sale of cider are repealed, and any person may retail it on a licence, for which 1*l.* must be paid. But the retailing of cider is subject to the same regulations as that of Beer, which see.

Contempt of Chancery.—The act relating to imprisonment for contempt of Chancery consolidates the former acts on the subject, and so modifies the law as that it will produce nothing like the individual hardships which, in its former state, it occasioned, either to the party in contempt, or the party whose rights were compromised by that contempt.

Forgery.—The number of forgeries which are punishable by death is reduced; and the capital penalty is limited to offences which can be of only very rare occurrence. All the acts relating to forgery are consolidated into one.

Jury.—The application of the trial by, is extended to Scotland on a large scale.

Justice, Administration of.—The new act abolishes the separate jurisdictions of Chester and Wales; it regulates the sitting of new judges in Term and in Nisi Prius in London and Middlesex; it alters and permanently fixes the days for commencing the Law Terms; it enables the judge who tries cases of felony or misdemeanor on any record of the Court of King's Bench to pronounce judgment during the sitting, except in certain specified cases. (Hitherto sentences in such cases were not pronounced except in the Term.) Attorneys practising in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas may also practise in the Court of Exchequer. The jurisdiction of the Courts of Westminster is extended to Chester and Wales; and the admission of attorneys who practised in these courts, and their clerks, into the courts of Westminster is provided for. Assizes are to be held in Chester and Wales as in England; and the laws applying in the latter kingdom to the execution of commissions of assize, &c. are extended to the former places. Several further clauses are occupied with regulations to complete the details of the general measure. The act then alters, in part, but ambiguously, the times of holding Quarter Sessions. A defendant held to bail on mesne process may be rendered in discharge to the prison of the court out of which process issued, or to the common gaol of the county in which he was arrested. For this purpose the defendant or his bail shall obtain a judge's order, and lodge such order with the gaoler of the county gaol, and a notice in writing of such lodgment and of the defendant's being in custody, signed by the defendant or bail, shall be delivered to the plaintiff's attorney or agent; and the sheriff, or other person responsible for the custody of debtors in such county gaol, shall, on such tender, be charged with the custody of such defendant, and the bail wholly exonerated from liability.

In ejectment by a landlord against his tenant, or any person claiming under such tenant, where the tenancy shall expire, or the right of entry accrue, in or after Hilary or Trinity Terms respectively, the lessor of the plaintiff in such action may, within ten days after the expiration of tenancy or right of entry occurred, serve a declaration in ejectment, entitled of the day next after the day of the demise in the declaration, whether the same be in term or vacation, with a notice subscribed, requiring the tenant in possession to appear and plead within ten days: and proceedings shall be had on such declaration, and rules to plead entered and given, as if such declaration had been served before the preceding term; provided, that no judgment shall be signed against the casual ejector, until default of appearance and plea within such ten days, and that six clear days' notice of trial shall be given: provided also, that the defendant may apply to a judge by summons for time to plead, or staying or setting aside proceedings, or for the postponing the trial.

Leather.—The duties on leather, hides, &c. are totally repealed, and the same person may now follow the business of a tanner, currier, shoemaker, or any other description of dealer in leather.

Malt.—Many of the vexatious restrictions on the making of malt are removed.

Population.—A census of the population of England, Wales, and Scotland is to be commenced in May 1831. The heads of families are to answer questions which shall be put to them respecting the numbers and occupations of the persons resident in their houses; and in case of refusing to answer, or giving knowingly a false answer, they forfeit for each offence 5*l.*

Spirits.—An additional duty of 6*d.* a gallon is laid on all spirits of a certain proof brought into consumption in England.

Traders.—The real property of such persons is now liable for their debts, notwithstanding any will they make.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Mr. Finlayson, the distinguished government actuary, laid before parliament, in 1829, a table which exhibits the result of his extensive and long continued personal investigations into the ravages of sickness amongst the industrious population of London. He caused the records of a Friendly Society in the metropolis to be so constructed, as that they should mark with the utmost accuracy the time, contributions paid, and the benefit claimed by each individual of the society. The whole process for six years was superintended by himself, and the following is the result:—

Of 100,000 Persons constantly contributing, the Number (by Proportion) of Sick, at different Ages, was always thus:—

From the Age of	No. of Members in 100,000 always Sick.	Which is nearly the same as if each Person were liable to the following Rate of Sickness in a Year.
20 to 25	1,941	7 days.
25 to 30	1,967	7
30 to 35	1,940	7
35 to 40	2,387	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
40 to 45	2,626	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
45 to 50	2,614	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
50 to 55	2,706	10
55 to 60	3,698	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 to 65	5,700	21
65 to 70	10,804	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
70 and upwards	31,723	116

The figures in the two right-hand columns opposite "60 to 65," "65 to 70," and "70 and upwards," are assumed from the Highland Society's Report.

On the foregoing Data Mr. Finlayson has constructed a Practical Table for the Use of the industrious Classes, as follows:—

A TABLE for enabling a Society to give, 1st, 10s. a week in sickness, continuing till the age of 65; 2d. A pension for life *afterwards* of 1s. a day; and 3d, 15l. payable at death. No contribution to be exacted after the age of 65. (This Table assumes that the Society's funds produce 4 per cent., and that the management is paid for by some other assessment)

Age of the Members at admission.	Equivalent <i>monthly</i> premium, the first <i>year's</i> premium being paid <i>in advance</i> .		Age of the Members at admission.	Equivalent <i>monthly</i> premium, the first <i>year's</i> premium being paid <i>in advance</i> .	
	Decimals.	s. d.		Decimals.	s. d.
15	11104	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	19502	3 11
16	11467	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	20541	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
17	11843	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	21650	4 4
18	12232	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	22796	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	12581	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	24022	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	12925	2 7	36	25187	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	13350	2 8	37	26454	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	13777	2 9	38	27837	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	14215	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	29322	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	14753	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	30932	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	15303	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	32670	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	15892	3 2	42	34618	6 11
27	16526	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	36820	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	17206	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	39332	7 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	17930	3 7	45	42188	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	18702	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$			

DAYS ON WHICH QUARTER SESSIONS COMMENCE
IN ENGLAND AND WALES, IN THE YEAR 1831.

	Jan.	April.	June.	July.	Oct.		Jan.	April.	June.	July.	Oct.		Jan.	April.	June.	July.	Oct.
Abingdon	28	18	Hereford	3	4 27	17	Oxford City....	6 7	30	2			6 7	30	2		
Alnwick	20	20	Hertford.....	3	4 27	17	Penrith	5	6 29	18			5	6 29	18		
Appleby.....	8	21	Hexham.....	15	30		Peterborough..	5	6 29	18			5	6 29	18		
Aylesbury	4 5 28	18	Holt	15	28		Petworth	4	5				4	5			
Beebles	3 4 27	17	Horsham	4	5 28	18	Ponteiract.....	4					4				
Bedford.....	5 6 29	19	Huntingdon ..	4	5 28	18	Reading.....	4					4				
Berwick	22	19	Ipswich.....	7	8	1 21	Reigate.....	5					5				
Beverley	4 5 28	19	Kendal	7	8	1 21	Retford.....	10 11	4 29				10 11	4 29			
Bodmin.....	4	28	King's Lynn..	11 12	25		Rotherham.....	5	6				5	6			
Boston	18	18	Kingston.....	11 12	18		St. Alban's....	3 4	27	17			3 4	27	17		
Bourne	4		Kirton	11 12	1 21		Salisbury.....	5					5				
Bradford.....	29		Knaresboro'		18		Sheffield.....	Nov. 2					Nov. 2				
Bridgewater..	28		Lancaster.....	4 5 28	18		Sherborne.....	5					5				
Bury	10 11	4 24	Leeds	4 5 28	18		Shrewsbury ..	3 4	27	17			3 4	27	17		
Cambridge.Cnty	7 8	1 21	Leicester.....	4 5 28	18		Skipton.....	7					7				
—Twn. Mond. before.			Lewes	7 8	1 21		Spilsby.....	5					5				
Canterbury....	4 8 28	21	Lincoln.....	8 9	2 22		Stafford.....	5 6	24	18			5 6	24	18		
Carlisle	5 28		Louth	8	25		Swaff ham.....		5					5			
Cawood.....	8	21	Maidstone ..	6 5 30	18		Taunton.....		18					18			
Chelmsford....	4 5 28	18	Marlborough ..		18		Truro	5					5				
Chester	3 4 27	17	Middlesex, see below.				Wakefield.....	6					6				
Chichester.....	4	18	Monmouth.....	4 5 28	18		Wal-ingham....	14		8			14		8		
Cockermouth..	3		Morpeth.....	6 7			Warminster....		28					28			
Colchester.....	3 4 27	17	Newark	7 8	1 21		Warwick.....	4 5	8	18			4 5	8	18		
Derby	4 5 28	18	Newbury.....	5			Wells	4	5				4	5			
Devizes	4		Newcas.on Ty.		19		Westminster, see below.										
Doncaster.....	12		Newton	4			Wetherby	4					4				
Dorchester.....	4 5 28	18	Northallerton.	3 4 27	17		Winchester.....	3 4	27	17			3 4	27	17		
Durham	3 4 27	17	Northampton..	6 7 30	20		Wisbeach.....	5	29				5	29			
Ely	6		Norwich.....	5 5 29	19		Woodbridge ..	5 6 29	19				5 6 29	19			
Exeter.....	4 5 28	18	Nottingham.Cnty.	3 4 27	17		Worcester.....	3 4	27	17			3 4	27	17		
Folkingham....	5 28		Oakham.....	6 7 30	20		York	7 8	1 21				7 8	1 21			
Gloncester.....	4 5 28	18	Ottley.....	5 6 29	19		— St. Pe- } ter's Libty. }	8 9	2 22				8 9	2 22			
Guildford.....	28		Oxford, Cnty..	4 5 28	18												

MIDDLESEX and LONDON.

	Guildhall.	Old Bailey.	Southwark.
Derkenwell.			
Jan. 3	5	6	3
Feb. 14	16	17	
April 4	6	7	5
May 9	11	12	
June 27	29	30	27
Sept. 5	7	8	
Oct. 17	19	20	17
Nov. 28	30	Dec. 1	

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Monday of the Quarter Sessions for Middlesex. *Courts of Conservancy for the River Thames*—Surrey and Middlesex. June 17, July 23.—Essex and Kent, June 14, don, March 4.

WALES.—The Quarter Sessions are held during the 1st whole week after Dec. 25, 1830; and Mar. 31, June 24, Oct. 11, 1831.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The formation of societies of the people for the purpose of joining in a mutual effort to abstain from distilled liquors was first suggested, and was first carried into effect, in America. The example was imitated in Ireland; next in Scotland; and, lastly, in England, where several societies for practising and promoting temperance have been established.

The sum total of the plan of Temperance Societies is included in one short sentence, which constitutes their fundamental principle, without oath, or vow, or payment of money, or any burden whatever—"We, whose names are subscribed, *resolve* to abstain from the use of *distilled spirits*, and to discountenance the causes and practices of intemperance."

It is only after death, and upon a scientific examination of the body, that the fatal power of spirits upon animal life, can be determined in all its horrible violence. There are but few medical men who do not know from professional experience that the following results, or some of them, will be sure to be produced by the habitual use of ardent spirits:—Hardening of the pancreas, of the mesenteric glands, and the

pylorus — organs which are all immediately connected with the important process of nourishing the body; disease of the bladder, with retention; inflammation and final loss or hardening of the kidneys; weakening of the vessels about the heart, so as to cause them suddenly to burst; varicose veins; epilepsy; permanent madness; a shocking tendency in the wounds of such persons to mortify; and, lastly, spontaneous combustion.

In the autumn of 1829, a man, between 20 and 30 years of age, was brought into St. Thomas's Hospital to be cured of a series of diseases which gin-drinking had brought on him. He ultimately died; and his body being opened, it was found that the liver was covered with a number of little brown swellings, — that one part of it was greatly reduced, and the other as greatly swelled; and the organ was entirely put out of its natural position. But the kidneys were in a shocking state; large holes were made in them by the foulest ulcers; and they would have been eaten away by the progress of the ulceration, if death had not stopped its course. This unfortunate man, on being brought to the Hospital, was a martyr to dropsy, liver complaint, and scrofulous swellings.

But if the use of spirits do not produce any apparent disease in the body, there is no question that it materially abridges human existence; and the imperceptible way in which it undermines life is really very curious, while it is exceedingly melancholy. Dr. Barry of London, who has been engaged for many years in experiments upon the blood, has made a calculation which brings the matter home to the feelings and understanding of every body. He assumes that the number of years which every man ought to live is 70. Blumenbach, a much older physiologist, makes the number 74. However, Dr. Barry proceeds to say, that supposing 70 to be the number of years of a man's life, and 60 to be the number of pulsations which the heart will make every minute, it will follow, that the pulsations in 70 years will amount to 2,207,520,000. Now should a man by drinking spirits or by using any other stimulus raise his pulse so that it will on the average beat 75 times in a minute, the number of pulsations which it would take 70 years, in the ordinary course of things to complete, may, under the influence of intemperance, be accomplished in 56 years, and consequently his life becomes abridged 14 years.

SELF-SUPPORTING DISPENSARIES

In Birmingham and other places in the county of Warwick, institutions for affording medical assistance to poor persons, and in which the relief is provided upon the most independent principles, have been established. Mr. Smith of Southam first established a Dispensary of this nature in his parish, and it was attended by the most successful results. The considerations which led to the formation of such an association were as follows: — The lower orders may be divided into three classes. 1st, Those who can maintain themselves entirely by their labour. 2d, Those who, either from want of work, or other causes, occasionally apply for relief. 3d, Habitual and confirmed paupers.

“At present the labourer or mechanic of the first class lives comfortably while his health is good; but should that fail, he is obliged either to deprive his family of many necessities, to incur debts, or to apply for the parish surgeon. Should his illness be protracted or repeated, he necessarily degenerates into the common pauper, or at least into the 2d class. There is another alternative, which is by no means uncommon. He suffers serious and protracted illness, and even dies without medical attendance: should he belong to another parish, he is removed there at a great expense, if it be distant; when there, perhaps he may recover, but not being known there, or his trade not being carried on there, he becomes a burden upon the parish in some way or other.

The societies hitherto formed have proceeded on these fundamental rules: — That the Dispensary embrace all persons who live by labour, viz. — mechanics, servants, labourers, &c. That it consist of three classes, — 1st, Free class, who subscribe for themselves. 2d, Charity class, who receive tickets from honorary subscribers, they not being paupers, but still too poor to subscribe. 3d, Paupers who are paid for by the parish.

That the payments be as follow: —

Servants, from 5s. to 7s. per annum, according to distance of residence.

Labourers, from 4s. to 6s. per annum.

Two children from 2s. to 3s. ditto. More children, from 4s. to 6s. ditto.

Subscribers of one guinea per annum, may recommend two patients annually, who are not paupers or servants, but still too poor to be able to subscribe. That a committee be elected to arrange all minor points. That a room be hired, and two surgeons attend every morning in rotation.

The striking points in this institution, and which distinguish it from other dispensaries, are these: — 1st, The poor contribute to their own support in sickness, and consequently are rendered more independent. 2d, They may choose their own medical man. 3d, Who receives remuneration in proportion to his trouble. 4th, Surgeons are thus remunerated in a much more unexceptionable manner than formerly; unity is promoted among them, and their united talents can be brought to bear upon the lower orders. 5th, All charitable and well disposed persons may (through the books of the Dispensary) make themselves acquainted with those persons who show a desire to do something for themselves, and who are really worthy of occasional relief, while they may learn with the greatest ease what diet is calculated for the sick.

POST OFFICE.

AT the General Post Office, St. Martin's le Grand, newspapers are received *to go the same night* up to six o'clock; and from that until half-past seven o'clock they will be received on payment of *one halfpenny* with each. LETTERS are received up to seven o'clock; from that time to half-past seven they are received on payment of *6d.* each; and from that to 20 minutes to eight o'clock they are received on payment of *6d.* and the postage.

The Post Offices in Lombard Street, in Vere Street (Oxford Street), and at Charing Cross, close for *Newspapers* at *five* o'clock, and for *Letters* at *seven* o'clock; and the other receiving houses close for both Newspapers and Letters at *five* o'clock, but they will receive either on payment of *1d.* each up to *six* o'clock.

Letters pay, if single, from any post office in England to any place not exceeding 15 measured miles from such office, *4d.* — Above 15, and not exceeding 20 miles, *5d.* — Above 20, and not exceeding 30 miles, *6d.* — Above 30, and not exceeding 50 miles, *7d.* — Above 50, and not exceeding 80 miles, *8d.* — Above 80, and not exceeding 120 miles, *9d.* — Above 120, and not exceeding 170 miles, *10d.* — Above 170, and not exceeding 230 miles, *11d.* — Above 230, and not exceeding 300 miles, *1s.* — Above 300, and not exceeding 400 miles, *12d.* — Above 400, for every 100 miles, or part thereof, *1d.*

The General Post Office is open for letters to the Continent every Tuesday and Friday until *twelve* o'clock. When the mail from England arrives at Calais, on every post day, an *estafette* sets off from that town to Paris, carrying letters which shall be directed to that effect so as that they shall arrive at Paris twelve hours sooner than they would by the mail. These letters are marked "by *estafette*" on the back by the persons sending them. The difference of postage is only *3d.* An *estafette* also comes from Paris, and enables the Post Office in London to deliver foreign letters here twelve hours sooner than they could by the ordinary channels.

SHIP LETTER OFFICE.

	SHIP LETTER RATES.			
	Must be paid when the letters are put in.			
Sierra Leone, Goree, Senegal, River Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, Coast of Africa, St. Helena, Ascension (Isle), China, Isle of Bourbon, Batavia, Manilla.....	Single.	Double.	Treble.	An oz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0

New South Wales, Sydney, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, Singapore, Bencoolen, Prince of Wales's Island, Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and all parts of the East Indies.

The postage to these places *can only be received at the Ship Letter Office here*, as the full inland rate is taken where the ship may be, and *2d.* sea postage in addition, for every letter not exceeding three ounces, and *1s.* per ounce for every ounce above.

	PACKET RATES.				SHIP LETTER RATES.			
	Paying the postage optional, excepting those places marked thus *, which must be paid with				Must be paid when the letters are put in.			
	Single.	Dble.	Treb.	An oz.	Single.	Dble.	Treb.	An oz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
North America; viz. Quebec, Montreal, and all parts of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Bermuda, *Newfoundland, *New York, and the *United States.....	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4
West Indies, &c. including Jamaica, Barbadoes, New Providence, Bahamas, Antigua, Barbice, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Vincent's, St. Kitt's, Tobago, Trinidad, Tortola, *Guadaloupe, *Martinique, *St. Thomas, *Curaçoa, *Surinam, *St. Martin's, and *St. Croix	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4

*** The Packet Rates must be invariably taken, unless the party specify any particular ship they wish them sent by; in that case it is half the Packet postage, as above.

Ship letter bags are made up for Rotterdam every Tuesday and Friday, and for Ham-
burgh every Friday, to be forwarded by the steam vessels (the General Steam Navigation
Company's Packets), for half the foreign rate of postage. — Office closes at 9 P.M., but
letters are taken till 10 o'clock by paying 6d. each letter.

Residents of London of uncertain address should inspect the list hung up every day at
the Post Office of letters directed to persons who cannot be found.

By the Act of 9th Queen Anne, c. 10., no person whatsoever shall receive, take up,
order, despatch, convey, carry, re-carry, or deliver any letters, or packet of letters, or
make any collection of letters, or employ any vessel or boat, or other conveyance for the
receiving, conveying, or delivery of letters, by sea or land, or on any river within His Ma-
jesty's dominions, on pain of forfeiting 5*l.* for every offence, and also 100*l.* for every week
that the practice is continued.

This Act renders carriers, masters of coaches, coachmen, watermen, bargemen, and
masters of vessels, liable to the penalties, even if they carry letters without hire or
reward.

By the Act 42 Geo. III. c. 81., no person whatsoever shall send or cause to be sent, or
tender or deliver in order to be sent, otherwise than by post, or to the nearest post town,
to be forwarded by post, any letters or packets, on pain of forfeiting 5*l.* for every offence.

These penalties may be recovered with costs by any person who will inform and sue for
the same; one moiety to the King, and the other to the informer.

There is an exception as to letters which concern goods sent by common carriers, so as
they are sent with and for the purpose of being delivered with the goods, without hire,
reward, or advantage. Also as to letters of owners of vessels, and letters sent by any
private friend, or by a messenger on purpose, in manner therein described.

Under this law a person carrying a letter may inform against a person sending one.

By the Act 55 Geo. III. c. 153., masters of vessels opening sealed bags of letters in-
trusted to them, or taking thereout letters, or not duly delivering the bags at the post
office of the first port of arrival, forfeit 200*l.* Masters or others having letters in their
possession, after the masters delivering the letters at the post office, forfeit 5*l.* for every
letter found on board.

By the Act 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 21., masters and commanders of vessels are required to
deliver their ships' letters to the person appointed by the Postmaster-General to demand
the same; and if any letters not exempted by law, nor exceeding the weight therein men-
tioned, be found on board after any such demand, the same penalty is incurred as on mas-
ters and commanders in whose possession letters are found after delivering their letters
at the post office.

Masters and commanders of vessels are still bound to deliver at the post office of the
first port at which they arrive all letters on board not exempted by law, if they shall not
have been previously demanded by some persons specially appointed for that purpose by
the Postmaster-General.

TWOPENNY POST OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICES, St. Martin's le Grand; Gerrard Street, Soho; and Cornhill.

Compt. T. M. Musgrave, Esq. — Clerk, Thomas Bridges, Esq.

There are Six Collections and Deliveries of letters in town daily (Sundays excepted),
and there are Two Despatches from, and Three Deliveries at, most places in the coun-
try, within the limits of this office.

The hours by which letters should be put into the receiving houses in town for each
delivery are as follows:

For delivery in TOWN.		For delivery in the COUNTRY.	
	Delivery.		Delivery.
Over night by	8 o'clock for the 1st	The preceding even. by 5 o'clk. for the 1st	
Morning	8	Morning	8
	10	Afternoon	2
	12		3d
Afternoon	2		
	5		
	6th		

But letters, whether for town or country, may be put in at either of the two principal
offices an hour later for each despatch.

Letters put in on Saturday Evening are delivered in the country on Sunday Morning.
The date stamp, or, if there are two, that having the latest hour, shows the time of day
by which the letters were despatched for delivery from the principal offices.

The postage of a letter from one part of the town to another, both being within the
delivery of the General Post Office, is twopenny; and to and from parts beyond that de-
livery, threepence; and the postage of this Office on each letter passing to or from the
General or Foreign Post Offices is twopenny.

The twopenny postage of all letters, such as are for parts out of His Majesty's domi-
nions expected, may or may not be paid at putting in, at the option of the senders.

No twopenny post letter must weigh more than four ounces.
Any irregularity in the delivery of letters communicated to the Comptroller will be duly
attended to, and if the covers bearing the date stamp are produced, it will assist materi-
ally in discovering where the fault lies.

FALMOUTH GENERAL PACKET LIST.

- LISBON, mean absence 25 days: sails every Friday.
 MEDITERRANEAN, 15 weeks: sails Friday after 1st Tuesday every month.—ROUTE. To *Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, — Malta, Gibraltar Cadiz, and Falmouth.*
 NORTH AMERICA, 13 weeks: sails Saturday after 1st Wednesday every month.—ROUTE. To *Halifax, Bermuda, — Halifax, and Falmouth.* [This Packet takes the mail for the United States of America, which is forwarded from Halifax to Boston; and time is afforded for answering letters while the Packet performs her voyage to Bermuda.]
 LEEWARD ISLANDS, 12 weeks: sails Saturday after 2d Wednesday every month.—ROUTE. To *Barbadoes, St. Lucie, Martinique, Dominique, Guadeloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Tortola, St. Thomas, and Falmouth.*
 JAMAICA and CARTHAGENA, 16 weeks: sails Saturday after 1st Wednesday every month.—ROUTE. To *Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Jamaica, Carthagenia, — Jamaica, Crooked Island, and Falmouth.*
 MEXICO, JAMAICA, and HAYTI, 18 weeks: sails Saturday after 2d Wednesday every month.—ROUTE. To *St. Domingo, Jamaica, Vera Cruz, Tampico, — Vera Cruz, Havannah, and Falmouth.*
 MADEIRA and BRAZIL, 20 weeks: sails Friday after 1st Tuesday every month.—ROUTE. January to June inclusive, To *Madeira, Teneriffe, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Falmouth.* July to December inclusive — To *Madeira, Teneriffe, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Falmouth.*
 BUENOS AYRES, 22 weeks: sails Friday after 3d Tuesday every month.—ROUTE. To *Monte Vidco, Buenos Ayres, — Monte Vidco, and Falmouth:* generally touching at *Rio de Janeiro* out and home.

RATES OF MARINE INSURANCE IN SUMMER 1830.

From London to	per cent.	From London to	per cent.
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney	7s. 6d.	Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	10s. 0d.
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, or Belfast	7s. 6d.	Hull and Newcastle	7s. 6d. 10s. 0d.
Limerick or Galway	10s. 6d.	Leith, Dundee, &c.	7s. 6d. 10s.
Hamburgh	7s. 6d. 10s.	Quebec, NB. &c.	30s. 35s.
Amsterdam	10s.	—	—
Havre	10s. 6d.	From Belfast and Dublin to London	7s. 6d.
Bordeaux	12s. 6d. 15s.	Ditto, per Steam Vessels	5s. 3d.
Gottenburgh	10s.	Jamaica to London	40s. 50s.
Stockholm and Swedish Ports through		Do. without the Warrantee	8l. 8s.
the Sound	12s. 6d.	Havannah to London	40s. 50s.
St. Petersburg	10s. 12s. 6d.	Do. without the Warrantee	8s.
Lisbon	12s. 6d. 15s.	—	—
Oporto	15s.	From Bristol, Liverpool, &c. to	
Gibraltar, (free of Av.) S.	10s.	Jamaica	25s. —s.
Do. not free	20s.	West India Islands and Colonies	20s.
Mediterranean	30s. 40s.	Rio Janeiro and Ports on the	
Smyrna	25s. 30s.	Brazils	30s. —s.
Constantinople	25s. 30s.	—	—
Madeira	50s.	From Dublin, Cork, &c. to	
China, Bengal, or Madras, Company's		United States	25s. 30s.
ships	60s.	Oporto	12s. 6d.
Do. do. out and home	6l.	Lisbon	7s. 6d. 10s.
Free Traders out	60s.	Jamaica	25s. 30s.
Do. out and home	6l.	West India Islands & Col.	20s. to 25s.
St. Helena or Cape, (Co.'s ships) ...	30s. 35s.	Dutch East Indiaman out	60s.
Jamaica, out and home, 1st Aug. or		Do. home	80s.
12th Jan.	70s.	United States to Havre	50s.
Leeward and Windward Islands, out	25s.	French Indiaman home, from Ben-	
Honduras and Mosquito Shore	40s.	gal	60s.
Surinam, Demerara, and Berbice	25s.	Do. from Java	60s.
Valparaiso and Lima	50s.	Do. from Bourbon	60s.
Bermuda, Bahamas, &c.	25s.	French West Indiaman from Gua-	
United States of America	20s.	daloupe and Martinique	80s.
Southern Fishery and back	12g.	Do. from Havannah	40s.
Rio Janeiro and Ports in the		—	—
Brazils	25s. 30s.	From Liverpool and Clyde to	
Plymouth, Falmouth, &c.	10s.	Bombay and China	45s. 60s.
River Plate	40s.		

NEW POLICE.

On the 1st June, 1830, the state of this Force was as follows:—

Letter of Division.	Name of Division.	Superintendents.	Number of		Constables.	Total Police Force.
			Inspectors.	Serjeants.		
A.....	Whitehall . . .	1	2	14	96	113
B.....	Westminster. . .	1	4	18	145	168
C.....	St. James's . . .	1	4	16	167	188
D.....	Mary-le-bone . . .	1	4	18	147	170
E.....	Holborn	1	4	16	147	168
F.....	Covent Garden . . .	1	4	16	115	166
G.....	Finsbury	1	4	20	210	235
H.....	Whitechapel. . .	1	4	18	168	191
K.....	Stepney	1	6	28	262	297
L.....	Lambeth	1	4	18	168	191
M.....	Southwark	1	4	16	168	189
N.....	Islington	1	4	24	222	251
P.....	Camberwell	1	4	19	195	219
R.....	Greenwich	1	4	20	182	207
S.....	Hampstead	1	4	22	190	217
T.....	Kensington	1	4	20	148	173
V.....	Wandsworth	1	4	20	146	171
		17	68	323	2906	3314

The Superintendents have each 200*l.* a year, without any allowance. The Inspectors 100*l.* without any allowance. The Serjeants are paid 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per week; and the Constables 19*s.* a week. The Serjeants and Constables receive each, the first year, a great-coat, cape, and badge; a body coat, two pair of trowsers, two ditto boots, a hat-cover, a stock, an embroidered collar, a number to hat-cover, and one button-brush and stock: the second year they receive each one coat, two pair trowsers, two pair of boots, and one hat. Single men receive from October to April, both months inclusive, half a bushel of coals a week each; and, from May to September inclusive, a quarter of a bushel each a week. The married men have half a bushel a week the whole year round. One shilling a week is stopped from the pay of each man on account of lodgings, and more is stopped in the case of married men, according to the extent of the accommodations.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AUG. 14. 1829.

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 students.

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 Divinity students.—*Mast.* Rev. L. Llew-
 ellin.

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ST. OLAVE'S.—*Head. Mast.* Rev. Mr. Lem-
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 SHREWSBURY, founded 1551.—*Mast.* Dr.
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WESTMINSTER, founded 1590.—*Mast.* Rev.
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STATE OF MANUFACTURES AND THE MANUFACTURING CLASSES.

(Founded partly on the examinations and report of the Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1830, to enquire into the fluctuation of employment in the Manufacturing Districts.)

In 1801, the number of persons engaged in trade and manufactures in England, as compared with those occupied in agricultural pursuits, was six to five; in 1821 it had amounted to eight to five. The number of families engaged in agriculture in 1821, in Great Britain, was 798,656; the number of families employed in trade and manufactures was 1,350,239; those engaged in neither amounted to 612,488. The number of persons engaged in manufactures as compared with those employed in agriculture, is now probably little less than two to one. In Scotland the change has been still greater, having risen from five to six in 1801; to nine to five in 1821; and now must be estimated at nearly two to one, as in England. Whilst the rates of increase in the general population of the kingdom (as shown by the returns from 1801 to 1821) have been about 30 per cent., the increase in the population, during the same period, of our largest manufacturing towns has been upwards of 50 per cent.: Manchester, 51 per cent., Leeds 54 per cent., Coventry, 43 per cent., Liverpool, 50 per cent., Glasgow, 160 per cent. The improvements in machinery have been so extraordinary in the intervening period, as to justify the notion that if the manufacturers and traders have increased 50 per cent., the amount of productions has been more than doubled.

The migration or change of place of any manufacture has sometimes arisen from improvements of machinery not applicable to the spot where such manufacture was carried on, as appears to have been the case with the woollen manufacture, which has in great measure migrated from Essex, Suffolk, and other southern counties, to the northern districts, where, the parliamentary committee say, coal is much cheaper for the use of the steam engine: in point of fact, the migration of manufacturers from Kent and Sussex was much earlier than the use of the steam-engine. There is a tradition in London, that the iron railings about St. Paul's cathedral were forged in the Weald of Kent. We have historical evidence that in Kent and Sussex there were large manufactures of both iron and woollens. Their establishment there was owing to the abundance of timber, which in former times was considered the fuel best suited to manufacturing purposes. From the conduct of some of the Kentish population in the autumn of 1830, it would seem that, with the barbarous perversity of their ancestors, they are resolved to drive away agricultural improvement too. But this change has, in some instances, been caused or accelerated by the conduct of the workmen, in refusing a reasonable reduction of wages, or opposing the introduction of some kind of improved machinery or process; so that during the dispute another spot has in a great measure supplied their place in the market. Any violence used by the workmen against the property of their masters, and any unreasonable combination on their part, is almost sure thus to be injurious to themselves.

Carpet Manufacturers.—The carpet manufacturers of Kidderminster may be placed in three general classes:—1st class, earning 30s. per week; 2d class, about 25s. per week; 3d class, about 20s. per week. Many of the third class have lately been out of work. The American Tariff has considerably lessened the export of carpets to that country; as much (according to respectable authority) as one half. All the workmen are in a society, called the Union of Trades, giving a small allowance to those out of work, drawn from the contributions of those in employment.

The total reduction of wages in this trade amounts, since the peace (1815), to about thirty-three per cent. or one-third of the whole wages then paid.

Without entering into the niceties of political economy, we may allege as a very great evil the establishment of the American Tariff, in so far as it relates to the importation of our manufactures into the United States. In 1828 the importations of our woollens and carpeting amounted in value to 8,679,505 dollars. In 1829 the importation was less by 1,798,016 dollars. The Americans are making wonderful strides in the establishment of manufactures for themselves. In Massachusetts there are manufactures of various kinds for articles which used to be obtained from England. Hats and bonnets made in the United States are now of the annual value of a million and a half of dollars; the lace amounts to half a million of dollars; besides which they manufacture stockings, cotton, bagging, pen-knives, shot, &c.

Cheese Manufacturers.—The manufacture of Cheshire cheese is estimated by Mr. Davenport at about 12,000 tons a year. The same gentleman calculated that the trade underwent a depression of no less than 20l. per ton in the year 1830. We learn from other quarters that this trade has been for a long time in the hands of factors, who abuse the credulity of the simple farmers of Cheshire in every way they can. It will scarcely be believed that up to a very recent period these factors continued to keep the cheese farmers generally in complete ignorance as to the real state of the market. The factor, we are told in the Chester Courant, bores from the worst samples he can find, and he pretends to discover that the dairy is not so good as the last; it is either over or under

coloured; too little or too much salted; not forward enough, &c. &c. all of which unfounded remarks the poor farmer is credulous enough to believe, and regulates his price accordingly. What is still more extraordinary is, that the factors have entered in their books the rent-days of the farmers in every district, and they so contrive matters, as to visit them generally two or three weeks before that time, in order to ascertain at what sacrifice their necessities may induce them to part with their produce. The farmers know nothing of the state of the market, and cannot therefore avail themselves of any fluctuation that may take place; and hundreds of instances are known where they have been induced to sell their cheese 10s. and 12s. per cwt. below a fair price. These abuses were so flagrant, and the consequences so injurious, that the spirited inhabitants of Chester came to a determination, in September 1830, to establish extra fairs in their city, chiefly for the sale of Cheshire cheese by the makers.

Copper-miners.—The Cornish copper mines are computed to employ about 80,000 or 90,000 persons, or a third of the population of the county. This trade has been much depressed by the foreign competition. The permission to smelt foreign copper ores in England was created by Acts of 1827-28. Ores of the South American mines have been already sold in our markets; but we do not find that the importation of copper manufactures has been increased by the alterations of the duties in 1825.

Cotton Manufacturers.—In the cotton manufacture, as carried on in a circle of thirty miles diameter around Manchester, it appears that the working classes may be separated into four divisions:—1st Class, consisting of men earning 20s. per week; 2d, Male and female, earning 12s. per week; 3d, Male and female, 7s. per week; 4th, Male and female (including children from eight years old upwards), earning 2s. 6d. per week. These are all paid in money, and, for the most part, by the piece, working about twelve hours in the twenty-four. The Swiss are now competing with us in most of the foreign markets as manufacturers of cotton. They weave, particularly at St. Gall, all kinds of fancy articles, as well as quilts, nankeens, and calicoes. Spinning, too, is rapidly advancing, and mills for that purpose are multiplying very fast. They are propelled by water. The system of spinning which they have borrowed from the Swiss from Alsace, where it is as good as that at Manchester, and where, if we mistake not, many English artisans are employed. The number of bags consumed by the manufacturers in the district of St. Gall is estimated at from 1000 to 1200 a week, and it consists chiefly of Bowdies and Egyptian. The imports of cotton into Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, have been, in the year 1830, about 81,000 bags a month. The Swiss weaver does not on the average earn more than from 3s. to 4s. in the week. The German cotton weavers scarcely exceed 2d. a day. But the Swiss are content with low wages, because it is the custom for every operative in their country to be a husbandman also, and it is as a farmer that he provides his family with their chief support.

Glass Manufacturers.—The manufacture of glass in this country has been stationary or many years, owing to the strange and most vexatious regulations to which it is exposed from the excise. The impolicy of these regulations is most strikingly exemplified in the history of British telescopes. Since the valuable discovery of John Dollond in 1758, the achromatic telescope, no improvement has been made in it in England; and the reason is, that no experiments can be made on flint glass in this country without the payment of an exorbitant tax, and submitting to the vexatious intrusions of the tax gatherer. It is a curious fact, that on a single pound of glass melted fifty times, the duty upon fifty pounds must be paid; and it has occurred in more instances than one, that scientific young men, enthusiastically committing themselves to the task of making improvements in achromatic glasses, have been suddenly arrested in their progress by some more experienced of their friends, who informed them of their liability to the excise. A Committee of the Royal Society is, indeed, allowed to make experiments on glass; but they happen to be individuals who are uninfluenced by those powerful motives by which discoverers must be actuated: we, therefore, do not expect much from them. In the mean time, Guinand, a poor watchcase maker, amongst the mountains of the Jura, enjoying the fullest facilities for experiments which an exemption from fiscal harpies could afford him, carried the manufacture of glass for lenses to a perfection that is celebrated over the world.

Hemp and Flax Manufacturers.—To Mr. Claridge, a contributor to the County Surveys of the Board of Agriculture, we are indebted for an interesting account of these manufactures, for which Bridport, with its vicinity in Dorsetshire, is so justly celebrated. The principal manufactory, he says, is that of flax and hemp, in the neighbourhood of Bridport and Beaminster, where all sorts of twine, string, packthread, netting, cordage, and ropes are made, from the finest thread used by saddlers, in lieu of silk, to the cable which holds the first-rate man of war. The nets made for the fishery at Newfoundland, as well as for home use, and the sails for shipping of every kind, are manufactured of the best quality, as well as sacking for hammocks, &c. and all kinds of bags and tarpaulin. Of the great quantity of flax and hemp used here, not more than one third is allowed by the manufacturers to be of British growth; the remaining two thirds of it are imported from Russia and America, as raw materials. This manufactory is carried on at Beaminster, chiefly under the direction of Cox and Co., who employ upwards of six hundred people in this business; and in and about the environs of Beaminster there are upwards of two thousand people employed by them and others. At Bridport there are a great num-

ber of manufactures, and about eighteen hundred people are said to be employed in this town and its environs; as far as seven or eight miles round, upwards of seven thousand people are in constant work. This manufactory is a great support for poor people; after pressing and beating in a mill for that purpose, combing and clearing, it affords employment, in its process of spinning, to women and children, who are paid at the rate of two-pence per pound: they can spin about four pounds in a day, amounting to eight-pence for daily earnings; besides which the manufacturer pays two or three-pence per day to a child to turn the wheel; it is then twisted, cleansed, and softened for the weaver. The bounty granted on the exportation of linen and sail-cloth is to cease 5th Jan. 1832.

Iron Manufactures.—The quantity of iron manufactured annually in Wales alone has been computed to be about 270,000 tons. Of this quantity three-fourths are made into bars; the rest is sold as pigs and castings. The total manufacture of iron annually in Great Britain amounts to 690,000 tons. The coals consumed in the iron manufactures of Wales amount to 1,500,000 tons a year, which make, with the quantity consumed in copper ore imported from Cornwall in the manufacture of tin plate, in the forging of iron, and for domestic purposes, a total consumption of coals of 2,350,000 tons yearly in Wales. If the impulse given to the construction of rail-roads continues, the manufacture of iron will soon be such as to require an almost alarming quantity of this fuel. What will it take to supply the number of rail-roads even already projected, when we state that the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road alone took upwards of 4000 tons of iron;—a distance of little more than 30 miles.

It is probable that many years must pass away before any country will be able to compete with us, in any market, in hardware articles. The United States of America possess only two establishments of importance; and their annual produce, according to the statement of Dr. Silliman, scarcely exceeds what is produced by a large iron establishment in Wales in a week. The exportation of iron from Sweden, in 1828, was not greater than has frequently been made in one of the Welsh establishments in a year. By the discovery so recently effected, that iron is smelted in so much shorter a time, and by so much smaller a quantity of fuel, when the blast is composed of hot air than when it consists of cold air, the saving in that process in Great Britain is estimated at upwards of 200,000*l*.

Leather Trade.—The public will have great reason to rejoice at the total removal of all taxes and restrictions, effected in the session of 1830, on the manufacture of leather. The principal of these restrictions was, that no tanner could carry on the business of a currier, shoemaker, &c. and *vice versa*; and thus tanners became mere wholesale dealers; the curriers were the real merchants of leather, who supplied the shoemaker. Tanning was consequently carried on upon a very extensive scale. The capital invested in this business in Bermondsey is enormous; the same remark applies to Scotland as well as to Ireland. Now that the tax on leather, amounting of late to about one-twelfth part of its price in its rough state, is abolished, and with it the vexatious regulations, a change of a very important nature must ensue. Tanning, like burning lime, is no mystery; it is a process of nature more than one of art; and therefore, when we consider the vast advantages which a currier would derive from carrying on the business of tanning, in conjunction with that of currying, we must presume that in a short time every currier will be master of a tan-yard. We have, on the other hand, to remember that the power of currying can be exercised by the tanner; and it is not probable that those who have been engaged in the occupation of tanning, and who are all monied men, will suffer their peculiar trade to be taken out of their hands for want of the precaution of turning curriers also. There is no article of general consumption, almost, in which more foul play occurs than in the shoe and boot trade of London. A spirited proprietor who would embark a small capital in an establishment embracing at once the three trades of tanning, currying, and shoemaking, would, in a very little time, realise a splendid income, whilst he would have the gratification of knowing that he rendered a public service. The effect of the Act of Parliament in 1830 was, to throw the whole tan-yards of the west of Scotland into activity. With the characteristic promptitude of his countrymen to seize on every legitimate opportunity of profit, a shoemaker of Hamilton, in Scotland, no sooner heard of the abolition of the restrictions on the leather trade than he resolved to join the business of tanner and currier to his usual calling. But as the laying out of a tan-yard in the usual way is expensive, we are told that he purchased a number of empty hogheads, and commenced digging in his yard holes sufficient to admit them, where he has sunk them in the earth. For the purpose of rendering them water-tight, he surrounded them with clay, well moistened, and hard pressed between the earth and the sides of the hogheads. Thus firmly planted, they were perfectly well adapted for tanning all kinds of light goods. By this ingenious expedient the shoemaker will reap the profits of all the three trades.

Steel and Metal Goods Manufacturers.—In Sheffield and its vicinity there are eleven different branches of these manufactures:—1st, Table knives; 2d, penknives and pocket-knives; 3d, scissors; 4th, razors; 5th, files; 6th, saws; 7th, edge tools; 8th, fenders and stove-grates; 9th, Britannia metal goods; 10th, silver and silver plating; 11th, cut nails, &c. Each of these trades exhibits a curious instance of the subdivision of labour, there being in each three, four, or five different sets of workmen engaged in the completion of each article: as, for instance, for knives—forgers, grinders, and finishers; for files—forgers, grinders, cutters, and hardeners; for saws—smiths, grinders, handle-makers, and

finishers. And each of these subdivisions are again divided into best, second, and third-rate workmen, earning various rates of wages. As an approximation to their average earnings, it has been stated that the best class earn about 25s. per week; the second class, 20s. per week; and the third class, 16s. per week. For one of the highest class there are three of the second and eight of the third. In several of these trades, boys earn proportionally; and women also get employment at fair wages. All these persons are paid in money, and generally work by the piece. They comprise not less than 16,000 persons in the town of Sheffield alone. (See *Diseases of Workmen*, p. 17.) Formerly, two thirds of their manufactures were used at home; now the foreign consumption is about one half the whole. In Birmingham, also, the workmen may be divided into three classes, earning respectively about 12s., 18s., and 24s. per week, working ten hours each day, and six days per week; women and children are enabled to get considerable earnings in many trades; all the workmen are paid in money, and generally by the piece. In Wolverhampton, the locksmiths, though working fourteen hours per day, have lately earned not more than from 11s. to 14s. per week, being a great reduction on their former wages. The screw-makers (about 1000 in number) and hinge-makers have laboured under a similar depression. The wages of these workmen were steady till after the Peace; in 1816, a great depression commenced, which continued in 1817; from 1818 to 1822, a gradual improvement took place; in 1823, 1824, and 1825, wages advanced higher than ever; in 1826, they came down, and have ever since been gradually lower. Before the Peace, one third of the locks, screws, hinges, and edge-tools were for exportation, but now they do not exceed one sixth: the Germans and Flemings are beginning to compete with us, and the American Tariff has operated injuriously on our heavy goods. None of these classes of workmen made any provision for want of work, but are described, during the time of high wages, as generally improvident and extravagant.

There are other trades (as the japanners, near 500 in number, who earn from 12. to 60s. per week) who have not experienced these reverses.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE WAGES OF WORKMEN FOR ANY GIVEN TIME IN PROPORTION TO THEIR WEEKLY WAGES.

The days are assumed to consist of ten working hours.

At the rate per Week of	Wages for Days.									
	One Day.		Two Days.		Three Days.		Four Days.		Five Days.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
7 shillings	1	2	2	4	3	6	4	8	5	10
10 shillings	1	8	3	4	5	0	6	8	8	4
11 shillings	1	10	3	8	5	6	7	4	9	2
12 shillings	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10	0
13 shillings	2	2	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	10
14 shillings	2	4	4	8	7	0	9	4	11	8
15 shillings	2	6	5	0	7	6	10	0	12	6
16 shillings	2	8	5	4	8	0	10	8	13	4
17 shillings	2	10	5	8	8	6	11	4	14	2
18 shillings	3	0	6	0	9	0	12	0	15	0
19 shillings	3	2	6	4	9	6	12	8	15	10
20 shillings	3	4	6	8	10	0	13	4	16	8
21 shillings	3	6	7	0	10	6	14	0	17	6
22 shillings	3	8	7	4	11	0	14	8	18	4
23 shillings	3	10	7	8	11	6	15	4	19	2
24 shillings	4	0	8	0	12	0	16	0	20	0
25 shillings	4	2	8	4	12	6	16	8	20	10
26 shillings	4	4	8	8	13	0	17	4	21	8
27 shillings	4	6	9	0	13	6	18	0	22	6
28 shillings	4	8	9	4	14	0	18	8	23	4
29 shillings	4	10	9	8	14	6	19	4	24	2
30 shillings	5	0	10	0	15	0	20	0	25	0

WAGES FOR HOURS, AT PER WEEK.

Hours.	7s.	10s.	11s.	12s.	13s.	14s.	15s.	16s.
$\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.
1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 8
3	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 9
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 1
4	0 0 5	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 1	1 0 1	1 0 2
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 1	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 2
5	0 0 7	0 1 0	0 1 1	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 2	1 1 3	1 1 4
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 7	0 1 1	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 2	1 1 3	1 1 4	1 1 5
6	0 0 8	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 2	1 1 3	1 1 4	1 1 6	1 1 7
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9	1 1 1	1 1 2	1 1 3	1 1 4	1 1 6	1 1 7	1 1 8
7	0 0 9	1 1 2	1 1 3	1 1 4	1 1 6	1 1 7	1 1 9	1 1 10
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 0	1 1 3	1 1 4	1 1 6	1 1 7	1 1 9	1 1 10	2 0 1
8	0 1 1	1 1 4	1 1 5	1 1 7	1 1 8	1 1 10	2 0 2	2 0 3
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 1	1 1 5	1 1 6	1 1 8	1 1 10	1 1 11	2 0 3	2 0 4
9	1 0 1	1 1 6	1 1 7	1 1 9	1 1 11	2 1 1	2 0 4	2 0 5
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 1	1 1 7	1 1 8	1 1 10	2 0 0	2 1 2	2 0 5	2 0 6

Hours.	17s.	18s.	19s.	20s.	21s.	22s.	23s.
$\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.
1	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
2	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 9
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 1 1
3	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 1	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 1	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 2	1 1 2	1 1 3	1 1 4
4	1 1 1	1 1 2	1 1 3	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 5	1 1 6
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 3	1 1 4	1 1 5	1 1 6	1 1 6	1 1 7	1 1 8
5	1 1 5	1 1 6	1 1 7	1 1 8	1 1 9	1 1 10	1 1 11
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 6	1 1 7	1 1 8	1 1 10	1 1 11	2 0 0	2 0 1
6	1 1 8	1 1 9	1 1 10	2 0 0	2 0 1	2 0 2	2 0 3
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 10	1 1 11	2 0 0	2 0 2	2 0 3	2 0 4	2 0 5
7	1 1 11	2 0 1	2 0 2	2 0 4	2 0 5	2 0 6	2 0 8
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 1	2 0 3	2 0 4	2 0 6	2 0 7	2 0 9	2 1 0
8	2 0 3	2 0 4	2 0 6	2 0 8	2 0 9	2 1 1	3 0 0
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 4	2 0 6	2 0 8	2 1 0	2 1 1	3 0 1	3 0 3
9	2 0 6	2 0 8	2 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 1	3 0 3	3 0 5
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 8	2 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 2	3 0 3	3 0 5	3 0 7

Hours.	24s.	25s.	26s.	27s.	28s.	29s.	30s.
$\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.
1	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6
2	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 9
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 1 1	1 0 0
3	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 2	1 1 2	1 1 3
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 2	1 1 3	1 1 3	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 5	1 1 6
4	1 1 4	1 1 5	1 1 6	1 1 6	1 1 7	1 1 8	1 1 9
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 7	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 9	1 1 10	1 1 11	2 0 0
5	1 1 9	1 1 10	1 1 11	2 0 0	2 0 1	2 0 2	2 0 3
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 2	2 0 3	2 0 4	2 0 3	2 0 4	2 0 5	2 0 6
6	2 0 4	2 0 6	2 0 7	2 0 8	2 0 9	2 1 0	2 0 9
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 7	2 0 8	2 0 9	2 1 1	3 0 0	3 0 1	3 0 3
7	2 0 9	2 1 1	3 0 0	3 0 1	3 0 3	3 0 4	3 0 6
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 0	3 0 1	3 0 3	3 0 4	3 0 6	3 0 7	3 0 9
8	3 0 2	3 0 4	3 0 5	3 0 7	3 0 8	3 1 0	4 0 0
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 4	3 0 6	3 0 8	3 0 9	3 1 1	4 0 1	4 0 3
9	3 0 7	3 0 9	3 1 0	4 0 0	4 0 2	4 0 4	4 0 6
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 9	3 1 1	4 0 1	4 0 3	4 0 5	4 0 7	4 0 9

It is required to know the amount of wages which are due to a mechanic who has worked for one week, four days, and five hours, at 15s. a week. The week is 15s. Turn to the wages for days, and under four days, and opposite 15s. you will find 10s. Then turn to wages for hours, and under 15s., and opposite five hours, you will find 1s. 3d. - Total, 11. 6s. 3d. the sum required.

A TABLE OF PROFIT PER CENT. which answers to the question, "How much must I add per yard, gallon, quart, &c. to the prime cost of any article I sell, in order to make a certain amount per cent. profit?"

First Cost per yard, gallon, quart, &c.	Per Cent. 5.	Per Cent. 10.	Per Cent. 15.	Per Cent. 20.	Per Cent. 25.
s. d.					
1 0	0 0 $\frac{3}{5}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{5}$	0 1 $\frac{4}{10}$	0 2 $\frac{2}{5}$	0 3
1 6	0 0 $\frac{9}{10}$	0 1 $\frac{4}{10}$	0 2 $\frac{7}{10}$	0 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 0	0 1 $\frac{1}{5}$	0 2 $\frac{2}{5}$	0 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{5}$	0 6
2 6	0 1 $\frac{1}{5}$	0 3	0 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 6	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 0	0 1 $\frac{4}{10}$	0 3 $\frac{2}{5}$	0 5 $\frac{2}{10}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 9
3 6	0 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 0	0 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	0 4 $\frac{2}{5}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 9	1 0
4 6	0 2 $\frac{7}{10}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 10	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3
5 6	0 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	0 9 $\frac{6}{10}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 0	0 3 $\frac{6}{10}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 10 $\frac{4}{10}$	1 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	1 6
6 6	0 3 $\frac{9}{10}$	0 7 $\frac{6}{10}$	0 11 $\frac{7}{10}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 0	0 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 8 $\frac{2}{10}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 9
7 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 9	1 1	1 6	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 0	0 4 $\frac{4}{10}$	0 9 $\frac{2}{5}$	1 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 0
8 6	0 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 8	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 0	0 5 $\frac{4}{10}$	0 10 $\frac{4}{10}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 9	2 3
9 6	0 5 $\frac{7}{10}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 10	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 0	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6
10 6	0 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 6 $\frac{7}{10}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
First Cost per yard, gallon, quart, &c.	Per Cent. 30.	Per Cent. 35.	Per Cent. 40.	Per Cent. 45.	Per Cent. 50.
s. d.					
1 0	0 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 4 $\frac{4}{10}$	0 5 $\frac{2}{10}$	0 6
1 6	0 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 6 $\frac{6}{10}$	0 7 $\frac{7}{10}$	0 8 $\frac{8}{10}$	0 9
2 0	0 7 $\frac{1}{5}$	0 8 $\frac{2}{5}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{10}$	0 10 $\frac{4}{10}$	1 0
2 6	0 9	0 10 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 0	1 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 3
3 0	0 10 $\frac{23}{60}$	1 0 $\frac{2}{10}$	1 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 6
3 6	1 0 $\frac{23}{60}$	1 2 $\frac{7}{10}$	1 4 $\frac{4}{10}$	1 6 $\frac{6}{10}$	1 9
4 0	1 2 $\frac{23}{60}$	1 4 $\frac{4}{10}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 0
4 6	1 4 $\frac{1}{5}$	1 6 $\frac{9}{20}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 3
5 0	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6
5 6	1 7 $\frac{23}{60}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	2 5 $\frac{7}{10}$	2 9
6 0	1 9 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 4 $\frac{2}{10}$	2 8 $\frac{2}{10}$	3 0
6 6	1 11 $\frac{2}{10}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 7 $\frac{2}{10}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 3
7 0	2 1 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 6
7 6	2 3	2 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 0	3 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 9
8 0	2 4 $\frac{23}{60}$	2 9 $\frac{2}{10}$	3 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	3 7 $\frac{2}{10}$	4 0
8 6	2 6 $\frac{23}{60}$	2 11 $\frac{7}{10}$	3 4 $\frac{4}{10}$	3 9 $\frac{9}{10}$	4 3
9 0	2 8	3 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 0 $\frac{2}{10}$	4 6
9 6	2 10 $\frac{1}{5}$	3 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	3 9 $\frac{3}{10}$	4 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	4 9
10 0	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0
10 6	3 1 $\frac{23}{60}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	4 8 $\frac{7}{10}$	5 3

This table will do for any further sum forming the prime cost to be calculated on by adding to 10s. any of the lesser sums above it, and which added to it will make any of the intermediate sums between 10s. and 1l.

LIST OF PATENTS

SEALED FROM THE 1st SEPT. 1829 TO 1st SEPT. 1830, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

- Air and Water-proof Manufactures.* — T. Hancock, Goswell Mews, London; for a method of making.
- Ale Trees.* — William Mason, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square; for improvements in.
- Baking.* — R. Hlicks, Conduit Street, London; for an apparatus which saves materials for.
- Baths.* — W. Gooch, Mount Street, Berkeley Square; for improvements in.
- Beer or other Fermented Liquors.* — W. Aitkin, Carron Vale, Scotland; for improved method of preserving.
- Bits for Horses.* — J. Surinan, Hounslow-barracks; for improvements in.
- Blast.* — J. Street, Clifton; for a new method of giving a blast to furnaces.
- Blocks.* — Robert Clough, Liverpool; for a new supporting block, to be used in graving docks.
- Boats.* — T. Cook, Blackheath; for improvements in the construction of.
- Bobbin-net.* — J. Levers, New Radford Works, Nottingham; for improved machinery for making.
- Botts and Chains.* — J. Brown, Billiter Sq. London; for making.
- Brad.* — E. Clayton, Bridleshim Gate, Nottingham; for improved mode of manufacturing dough for.
- Breuing and Distilling.* — Aeneas Coffey, Dublin; for improved machinery for.
- Bricks.* — H. R. S. Devenoge, Little Stanhope Street, May Fair, for improvements in the machinery for making. R. Stephenson, Colridge; for improved machinery for making. J. Cowderoy; for improved machinery for making.
- Bricks, Tiles, &c.* — S. R. Bakewell, Whiskin Street, Middlesex; for improved method of manufacturing. S. Wright, Potteries; for ornamental tiles, bricks, and quarries for floors, pavements, and other purposes.
- Calico Printing.* — Matthew Bush, near Dumbarton, Scotland; for improved machinery for.
- Candles.* — W. Palmer, Wilson Street; for improved method of making. T. Miller, Piccadilly; for an improved method of making. T. Bulkeley (Doctor of Physic); for a method of making.
- Cane Juice.* — J. Acheson, Glasgow; for improved mode of concentrating and evaporating cane juice.
- Cannon.* — J. Tucker, Hammersmith; for improvements in the construction of.
- Carriages (see Propelling).* — Moses Poole, Lincoln's Inn; for improvement in springs applicable to carriages. Sir C. W. Dance, Bushy, Hertfordshire; for an improved method of packing and transporting goods.
- Cat-head Stoppers.* — W. Rogers, Norfolk Street, Strand; for improved construction of.
- Chandeliers.* — T. Osler, Birmingham; for improvement in the construction of metal and glass chandeliers.
- Cocks for Beer and other Barrels.* — G. and A. Stocker, Yeovil, Somerset; for a cock, with a stop superior and more durable than the ordinary ones.
- Cocks for drawing off Liquids.* — W. Rudder and R. Martineau; for improvements in. J. Walker, Weymouth Street, London; for improvements in.
- Cocoa.* — J. Marshall, Southampton Street, Strand; for an improved extract from.
- Cooking Apparatus.* — W. E. Cochrane, Regent Street, London; for improvement in his patent apparatus for cooking.
- Cordage.* — G. Harris; for improved manufacture of cordage, ropes, canvass, &c.
- Corks and Bung.* — J. H. Bass, Hatton Garden, London; for improved machinery for cutting.
- Corn.* — W. Tuxford, Boston, Lincolnshire; for a machine for cleansing or purifying.
- Cotton, Flax, or Wool.* — J. Chesseborough, Manchester; for improvements in machinery for conducting to and winding upon spools, bobbins, or barrels, rovings of cotton, or other fibrous substances. R. Roberts, Manchester; for improvements in the mechanism to render self-acting the machines for roving, slubbing or spinning cotton.
- Cotton.* — P. Descroizelles, Fenchurch St.; for improved apparatus for removing the down from cotton and other fabrics, by singeing.
- Cutting Instrument.* — J. Gibbs, Crayford Mills; for improved machinery for cutting marble, wood, and other substances.
- Distilling and Rectifying.* — R. Bask, Leeds; for improved apparatus. D. T. Shears, Bankside, Southwark; for improved apparatus for.
- Drags for Carriage Wheels.* — G. F. Johnson, Canterbury; for a substitute for drags for carriage wheels.
- Dyeing.* — J. M. W. La Rigandelle du Buisson, Fenchurch Street, London; for extracting colour from dye woods.
- Excavating and Cutting.* — G. V. Palmer, Worcester; for a machine for.
- Exploding Shot or Projectile.* — J. Tucker; for an exploding shot or projectile.
- Fermentation.* — E. Riley, Skinner Street, Bishopsgate Street, London; for improved process and apparatus for.
- Fire Arms.* — S. Smith, Princess Street, Leicester Square; for a new touch-hole and primer for percussion guns. The Baron de Berenger; for improvements in, and in other weapons of defence.
- Fire Locks.* — G. H. Manton, Dover Street, Piccadilly; for improvements in the construction of.
- Fire Places.* — J. A. Fonzi, Upper Marylebone Street; for addition to.

- Ford's Balsam of Horehound.* — T. Ford, Canonbury Square, Islington; for an improved preparation of this medicine.
- Frames used in Cotton Spinning.* — Wm. Lane, Stockport; for improvements in.
- Garden Syringes.* — D. Macdougall, Edinburgh; for improvement in.
- Gas.* — E. Cooper, Streatham Place, Surrey; for improvements in making gas. G. Danze, Birmingham; for a self-acting air or gas regulator. J. Down, Leicester; for improvements in making apparatus for illuminations. J. Collier, Newman Street, Oxford Street, and H. Pinkus, Thayer Street, Manchester Square; for improved apparatus for generating.
- Globes.* — G. Pocock, Bristol; in making globes for astronomical, geographical, and other purposes.
- Guns* — D. Lawrence, Stroud; for improved apparatus to be applied to.
- Heating Water and Air.* — P. Descroizelles, Fenchurch Street; for improvements in the apparatus for economising fuel for.
- Hop Poles.* — J. Knowles, Farham, Surrey; for a hop-pole drawer by lever and fulcrum.
- Horses.* — B. Rotch, Furnival's Inn; for improved guards for horses' legs and feet under certain circumstances. See *Bits*.
- Hydraulic Machine.* — E. and J. Dakeyne, Derby; for a hydraulic engine for applying the pressure of water, steam, and other elastic bodies, to the working of machinery.
- Iron Plate.* — T. Morgan, Tipton; for a new method of manufacturing.
- Lamp.* — S. Parker, Argyle Street, London; for an improved lamp.
- Latch for Doors.* — J. Arnold, Sheffield; for an improved spring latch for fastening doors.
- Light* — J. Soames, Wheeler Street, Spitalfields; for producing light from a vegetable substance, enrolled Sept. 9; a second patent obtained Nov. 2.
- Locks.* — J. Carpenter, Willenhall, Stafford; for improvements in locks and other securities applicable to doors.
- Locomotive Ploughs, Harrows, and other Machines and Carriages.* — J. H. Clive, Chell House, Stafford, for improvements in.
- Locomotive Carriages* — J. Hanson, Huddersfield; for improvement in.
- Looms.* — J. H. Sadler, Paddington; for improvements in.
- Machinery.* — T. S. Brandreth, Liverpool; for a new method of applying animal power to.
- Masts.* — P. C. De la Garde, Exeter; for improvements in apparatus for fidding and unfidding masts.
- Mechanical Power.* — T. Brunton and T. J. Fuller, Commercial Road, Limehouse; for an improved mechanical power applicable to machinery of different descriptions. S. Parker, Argyle Street, London; for producing mechanical power from chemical agents. T. J. Fuller, Commercial Road, Limehouse; for an improved mechanical power applicable to machinery of different descriptions.
- Metallic Surface.* — J. Yates, Hyde, Chester; for an improved method of giving a metallic surface to cotton, silk, linen, and other fabrics.
- Mills and Millstones.* — J. M'Curdy, Great St. James's Street, Bedford Row; for an improved method of constructing mills and millstones.
- Minerals.* — T. Petherick, of Penfullick, Cornwall; for machinery for superseding the process of jigging in separating copper, lead, and other ores from earthy and other substances.
- Motion.* — R. Torrens, Croydon; for apparatus for communicating to machinery.
- Paper.* — R. Ibotson, Poyle, Stanwell; for improved method of separating the knots from the pulp in the manufacture of. M. Towgood, Dartford, and L. Smith, Pater-noster Row, London; for an improved mode of applying size to. J. Wilks, Bermondsey; for improved machinery for making. T. Barratt, St. Mary Cray; for machinery for making.
- Paper Hangings.* — Thos. Cobb, Oxford; for improved manufacture of.
- Peas.* — Jas. Perry, Red Lion Square; for improvement in.
- Pepper.* — J. A. Fulton, Lawrence Pountney Lane, London; for improved mode of preparing.
- Piano Fortes.* — S. Thompson, Great Yarmouth; for improvements in. J. Stewart, George Street, Euston Square; for improvements in.
- Plating.* — S. Roberts, Sheffield; for improved method of plating metals.
- Printing Machines.* — Edward Cowper and Ebenezer Cowper, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London; for improvements in. Augustus Applegath, Crayford, Kent; for improvements in.
- Propelling Vessels.* — W. Hale; for a machine for forcing water for the propulsion of vessels. W. Church, Birmingham; for machinery for a similar object. J. Moore, Bristol; for machinery for propelling carriages, vessels, and other floating bodies. W. Gressenthwaite, Nottingham; for a method for facilitating the draft or propulsion, or both, of wheeled carriages. Dr. Bulkeley, Albany Street, Regent's Park, London; for improvements in propelling vessels.
- Propelling Machinery.* — J. Gubbins, Southampton; for improvements in. J. Ericson, New Road; for improved ones to communicate power for mechanical purposes. J. Ruthven, Edinburgh; for improved ones.
- Pump.* — G. Vaughan, Mile End Road; for a pump for raising water or other fluids.
- Reciprocating Action.* — W. Parr, City Road, London; for a new method of producing a reciprocating action by means of rotary motion, applicable to the working of machinery, such as pumps and mangles, &c.
- Rice.* — M. Wilson, Warnford Court, London; for a method of cleaning rough rice. C. Shiels, Liverpool; for an improved method of preparing.
- Saddles and Girths.* — Jno. Lawrence, Btr.

- mingham, and Wm. Rudder, Gloucester; for an apparatus to be affixed to.
- Safety Boat.* — Wm. Dobree, Fulham; for a new one.
- Sails.* — J. Ramsay, A. Ramsay, and M. Orr, Greenock; for an improved method of making canvas and sail-cloth for sails.
- Salt.* — Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson, New Road, London; for a method of manufacturing salt.
- Scythes.* — Ed. Budding, Stroud, Gloucester; for a new combination of machinery to serve as a substitute for a scythe.
- Sharpening.* — F. Westley, Leicester; for an improved apparatus for sharpening knives, &c. W. Church, Birmingham; for an improved mode of sharpening knives and other edge tools.
- Shears.* — W. Clutterbuck, Oylebrook, Stroud; for improved shears for cutting or cropping of woollen cloth and other fabrics.
- Ships, sheathing of.* — J. Revere, late of New York, now of St. James's Street, Westminster; for a new compound metal applicable to the sheathing of ships. M. Uzielli, Clifton Street, Finsbury Square, London; for improvements in. J. Gray, Beaumaris; for a new copper sheathing.
- Ships' Scuppers.* — J. Dodgson, Lower Shadwell; for improvements in.
- Ships' Rudders.* — R. W. Sievier, Southampton Row, London; for improvements in.
- Silks.* — F. Nash, Stoneason, near Wells; for the manufacture of silks mixed with or combined with other articles.
- Skates.* — J. Cobbing, Bury St. Edmunds; for improvements in.
- Smelting.* — J. Lambert, Liverpool Street, London; for a process of making iron applicable at the smelting of the ore.
- Steam Engines.* — Wm. Griesenthwaite, Nottingham; for improvements in. W. T. Hayerait, Greenwich; for improvements in. T. Banks, Patricroft, Lancashire; for improvements in.
- Steam Carriages.* — J. Rowe and J. Boase, Albany Street, Regent's Park, London; for improvement in.
- Steam Boilers.* — J. Cochaux, Fenchurch Street; for preventing the explosion of boilers in generating steam. W. Taylor, Wednesbury, Stafford; for improvements in boilers and apparatus connected with. J. Viney, Colonel of the Royal Artillery; for improvements in. W. A. Summers; for improved construction of steam engine boilers applicable to propelling vessels.
- Stones.* — J. Milne, Edinburgh; for an engine for dressing stones.
- Sugar.* — E. Turner, Gower Street, and Wm. Shand; for a method of purifying sugars or other saccharine matter. Moses Poole, for improved apparatus for extracting molasses or syrup from. J. Goulson, Pendleton; for improved manufacture of sugar from vegetable productions. Chas. Derosne, on the part of a foreigner; for a method of refining sugar. T. R. Gappy, Bristol; for a new apparatus for granulating sugar. A. Garnett, Demarara; for improvements in manufacturing. Marmaduke Robinson, Great George Street, Westminster; for improvements in purifying.
- Tapioca, British.* — J. McInnis, Auchencroch, Scotland; for the manufacture of.
- Time Pieces.* — T. Westwood, Princes Street, Leicester Square; for improvements in. L. Brown, Gloucester Street, Clerkenwell; for improvements in.
- Water Closets.* — H. Tyler, Warwick Lane; for improved construction of.
- Wheelbarrows.* — Wm. Mallet, Marlborough Street, Dublin; for improvements in.
- Wheels.* — J. Pearce, Tavistock; for an improved method of making. W. Howard, Rotherhithe; for improvements in the construction of.
- Wheels for Railways.* — Wm. Losh, Benton House, Northumberland; for improved construction of.
- Windlasses,* and relative machinery for naval purposes. — G. Scott, Water Lane, London; for improvements or additions to.
- Window Sashes.* — T. Prosser, Worcester; for improvements in the construction and hanging of.
- Wire.* — T. R. Williams, Nelson Square, Great Surrey Street; for improvements in power-loom for weaving wire.
- Woollen Cloth.* — H. Hurst, Leeds; for improvements in the manufacture of. G. Oldland, Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire; for improvements for machinery for dressing. T. Gethen, Fumival's Inn; for improvements in dressing. See *Shears*. J. C. Daniell, Limphrey Slothe, Wilts; for improved method of manufacturing.
- Wool, Silk,* or other fibrous materials. — J. F. Smith, Chesterfield; for improvements in finishing piece goods made of.
- * * The fixed duration of every patent is fourteen years; but this term may, under certain circumstances, be continued by act of Parliament. The expense of a patent in England is 10*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, exclusive of the specification. The stamp on any specification is 5*l.* and it increases according to the length of the specification. (See that word under *Stamp Duties*.)

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR

ENDED OCTOBER, 1830.

OCT. 1829. — 6th. Trial of locomotive engines for a prize of 500*l.* on Manchester and Liverpool Rail-road. 14th, Trial ends; prize awarded to Mr. Stephenson. 15th, Dolphin

convict hulk at Chatham went on her broadside at midnight; three lives lost. 19th, King of the Netherlands opens the States General at the Hague, and congratulates the country on its improving state. 27th, Darlington and Croft Railway opened. The iron-masters at Birmingham agree to a reduction of 5s. a ton on pig, and 10s. on bar iron.

Nov. — 20th, Farringdon Market opened in London, forming a quadrangle 232 feet by 150; cost 200,000*l*. Great distress felt at this time in the manufacturing districts.

Dec. — 13th, A parishioner of Camberwell did penance at the New Church, in a white clothing, for having called a married woman by an improper epithet. 21st, The proprietors of the Morning Journal convicted of a libel on the Lord Chancellor. 23d, The same parties convicted of a libel on the King and the Legislature. 24th, Exeter Change demolished.

JAN. 1830. — 9th, The western coast of England visited by a destructive tempest. 21st, The Middlesex magistrates enter into resolutions against the improper indulgence of spirits by the lower orders. Meetings are numerous in various parts of the country to petition for the repeal of the Malt and Beer duty.

FEB. — 3d, The Protocol declaring the Independence of Greece, signed by the representatives of the Allied Powers in London. 4th, Parliament opened by commission. 5th, Argyll Rooms burned. 10th, Committees on East India affairs formed in Parliament. 11th, Motion for reform by the Marquis of Blandford, in the Commons, lost by 166 votes to 52. 16th, English Opera House burned.

MARCH. — 2d, Emigration. Portuguese affairs, and administration of justice, discussed in the Commons. 8th, Budget opened there. 9th, Numerous meetings in the country on the subject of the distress, about this time. Mr. Davenport moves in the Commons for a committee to enquire into the distress. 16th, Mr. Davenport's motion, after four days' debate, lost by a majority of 168. 29th, The Corn Laws discussed in the Lords. 30th, Crown Lands discussed in the Commons.

APRIL. — The tide of emigration from the West of England and Scotland to America, very strong this month. 1st, Forgery Bill brought into the Commons. 5th, Leave to bring in a bill to abolish Jewish disabilities, carried in the Commons by 115 to 97. 8th, Lord Ellenborough's Divorce Bill passed. 15th, First bulletin of the illness of George IV. issued. 16th, The Newry, with 400 passengers on board, from Ireland to Quebec, struck on a rock in Carnarvon Bay, when 70 souls perished. 28th, Portuguese affairs discussed in the Commons. 29th, Mr. Brougham's motion for reform of the judiciary, carried.

MAY. — 3d, Haymarket Removal Bill passed. 4th, Lord Mount Cashel's motion in the Lords for an enquiry into the Church establishment lost, not being even seconded. Second reading of Beer Bill carried in the Commons by 245 to 28. 5th, The anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society held this day. From the various reports of the Society it appears that since its establishment, the Bible has been translated into 143 languages, and that the Society has circulated no less than 12 millions of copies. The number of Bible Societies in the world is now 6000. In the year 1813, only 213 societies existed in this kingdom; but they have now increased to 2840. In Scotland there are 360; in Ireland, 800; in Lyons alone, 18; in Prussia, 86; in Sweden, 69; in Asia, 62; in Africa, 4; and in America, 1000. In the islands of America 69 societies exist, which are conducted almost entirely by Blacks. In the colony of New South Wales the sum of 279*l*. was collected from the convicts, in the space of one year, for the Bible Society. Hampstead Heath Inclosure Bill thrown out in the Lords. 11th, Motion to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, lost by a majority of 114 in the Commons. 13th, Committee appointed in the Commons to enquire into the state of the working classes. Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy produced 239*l*. 14th, Motion for a return of emoluments of Privy Councillors, in the Commons, lost by 231 to 147. 17th, Jewish Emancipation Bill lost in Commons, on second reading, by 228 to 165. 24th, The King's inability to write announced to Parliament; as was also that Prince Leopold had declined the sovereignty of Greece. 25th, The Boston American packet was struck with lightning in the Gulf Stream, and burned. She had no lightning conductor attached to her. The editor of a New York paper, giving an account of the accident, attributes the fatal result to the want of conductors, the value of which, he stated, was attested in the case of another vessel, the New York, three years before. The latter ship was struck twice the same day. The conductor was not in its place, and the vessel was saved from the flames by the greatest exertions. The second stroke was ten times more powerful than the former; but the conductor being in its place, not the slightest injury was done. 25th, Motion for abolishing the office of Licensor of Plays lost in Commons. 28th, Motion for Reform (Mr. O'Connell's) lost in Commons, by 319 to 13. The Privy Council orders prayers for the King.

JUNE. — 1st, British Open Air and Annual Fair Preaching Society founded. 3d, Motion to alter Divorce Laws lost in Commons; as was another for applying Poor Laws to Ireland. 7th, Amendment for abolishing capital punishment for all forgeries, added to Mr. Peel's Bill by 151 to 138. 8th, Repeal of the Currency Acts lost in Commons. 11th, Bill brought into Commons for gradual abolition of slavery. 14th, Experiment tried on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road, preparatory to the grand opening of the road. French expedition anchors in the Bay of Algiers. 15th, Committee of Enquiry on Sierra Leone appointed in Commons. 21st, Motion to limit Beer Bill to three

years, lost in Commons. 26th, George IV. *d.* 29th, Message to Parliament from the new King, William IV. 30th, Motion for a Regency rejected in Lords.

JULY — 5th, Algiers surrendered to the French. 6th, Motion in Commons for a Regency lost by 247 to 93. 12th, Beer Bill passed. 13th, Motion to pledge Parliament to consider a plan next session for abolishing slavery, lost by 56 to 27. 15th, Funeral of George IV. 20th, Forgery Bill amended in the Lords; capital punishment retained for several offences. 22d, Sir R. Wilson restored to the army. 23d, Parliament prorogued by the king in person. 24th, Dissolved, and proclamation issued for election of new. 25th, Obnoxious ordinances of Charles X. of France promulgated. 27th, Combat between the Parisian people and the troops begins. 28th, 29th, Combat rages, until it ends in the triumph of the brave people, who remain masters of Paris, not, however, without great loss. 31st, Charles fled from Rambouillet. Duke of Orleans declared Lieutenant-General.

AUG. — 2d, Charles X. abdicates the throne. 3d, Chamber of Deputies opened by the Duke of Orleans. A fatal explosion took place in the Benshaw seam of Jarroo colliery; forty-two miners were instantly killed. It was disclosed in evidence before the coroner's jury that *candles* were the only lights used in the collieries. Is it possible that the safety lamp is not in universal use amongst the miners? 7th, The Duke of Orleans mounts the throne of France as Louis-Philippe, — thus completing a revolution the most honourable to the people that is on record. 17th, Charles X. arrived at Spithead with his family. 18th, The French revolution of July celebrated by many in London, and subsequently in other parts of the kingdoms. 19th, Gendarmerie of France suppressed. 25th, The revolution of the Netherlands commenced at Brussels. 30th, The King and Queen enthusiastically received at Brighton, and the inhabitants celebrated the royal visit by a dinner to 3950 children. A deputation from Brussels arrives at the Hague. 31st, The annual trial of chronometers deposited at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, terminated, when the prize of 170*l.* was awarded to John Carter, of 207, Tooley-street, Southwark, for the very steady and uniform rate of his chronometer, No. 137; its mean error for 12 months being only one second nine hundredths of a second, from actual daily observation.

Mean daily rate of prize chronometer, John Carter, No. 137 :

Extreme of Thermometer from 25° to 86° Fahrenheit.

1829. September..... 3° 46	1830. January..... 4° 16	1830. May..... 3° 37
October 3 60	February 4 13	June 3 16
November 3 33	March 3 29	July 3 62
December 3 39	April 3 07	August 3 98

Greater rate January 4° 16

Lesser do. April 3° 07

— 1° 09

Or 1 second $\frac{9}{100}$ ths of a second actual error in 12 months.

SEPT. — 1st, Prince of Orange arrives at Brussels, and confers with the people; nothing satisfactory effected, and the Prince retires. 9th, Died at Clapham-rise, Surrey, William Bulmer, Esq. aged 73. The name of Bulmer is at once associated with all that is correct and beautiful in typography, and all that celebrity which for so many years has belonged to the Shakspeare Press. By him it was matured and brought to that perfection in which it is at present under the superintendence of his diligent and able successor. 13th, The States General convoked by the King. Duke of Brunswick flies from his dominions to England, and is succeeded by his brother as Duke of Brunswick. 14th, King of Saxony abdicated the crown in favour of his son Ferdinand, an avowed friend of reform. 15th, The Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road publicly opened; the principal ministers and foreign ambassadors attended the ceremony. By a lamentable accident, Mr. Huskisson lost his life on the rail-road, which marred what, in every other respect, may be regarded as a most happy occasion. 21st, Prince of Orange threatens to enter Brussels with an army. The people make preparations. 23d, The prince attacks Brussels. 24th, The combat between the people and the troops continues; the Prince is wounded; Lord Blantyre is killed. Prince Talleyrand arrives in England as French ambassador. 25th, The people are gaining on the Dutch troops. 26th, The troops repulsed, the people remain masters of the city. 29th, States General decide on the separation of Belgium from Holland. 30th, Most of the towns of Belgium acknowledge the provisional government of Brussels.

OCT. — 4th, Belgium declared by the provisional government of Brussels to be independent. Prince of Orange appointed by the King to the government of Belgium as a distinct administration, and a commission is appointed to settle the terms of the new government. 10th, The new Beer Bill came into operation, and was taken advantage of to a very great extent. 15th, Independence of Belgium recognised by the Dutch Government. 18th, Anti-Union Societies suppressed in Ireland. 26th, Parliament meets. 30th, The Prince of Orange quits the Netherlands for England.

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